# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.


WAR NEWS.

*From the Army.*—RICHMOND, Sept. 29.—On Friday last, a body of 1,000 Yankee cavalry visited Manassas Junction and proceded towards Warrenton, which place they have doubtless entered ere now. A paroled prisoner who arrived yesterday, states that they had advanced within three miles of Warrenton, and were capturing and paroling all the sick and wounded in the hospitals along the route. They had already taken about seventy. There is a large number of our sick and wounded at Warrenton.

On Tuesday last there were at or near Suffolk *thirteen* Yankee regiments of infantry, three of the new levies and full, the other ten from McClellan's forces and not full. They have also 1,500 cavalry and twelve pieces of artillery. Gen. Ferry is in command of the whole. They are committing great outrages. They are seizing all the horses and provisions they can find and extend their operations to Isle of Wight, Nansemond and Gates counties, the last in North Carolina.—*Enquirer.*

Our troops having been withdrawn from Harper's Ferry, the enemy is reported to have entered it in force. The present position of our forces on the Potomac is considered perfectly available for all present purposes.—*Enquirer.*

*From the West.*—MURFREESBORO', Tenn., Sept. 28.—Gen. Lemon, from Bragg's army, reports that Gens. Bragg and Smith have formed a junction, and were within 20 miles of Louisville. Gen. Marshall was at Rising Sun, on the Ohio River, 20 miles below Cincinnati, and had stopped the navigation. Buell was on Green river. The 53d Kentucky regiment had been mustered into the Confederate service. The enemy's force at Louisville is said to be 60,000 new levies.

*From Gen. Lee's Army.*—We had an interview last night with Mr. Crocker, Chief of the Army Intelligence office, who had just arrived from Gen. Lee's army. He has succeeded in obtaining complete lists of casualties in the battles at and near Manassas, and also complete lists of the casualties in all the engagements in Maryland except in the brigades of Anderson and Jenkins, with which he expects to be supplied in a few days. Our entire losses in the Manassas battles do not exceed five thousand, and those in the engagements in Maryland range between five and seven thousand. These losses, heavy and painful as they are, are much lighter than the public had been led to believe. Beyond doubt, they are less than one fourth of those sustained by the enemy.—*Richmond Whig.*

We have through private letters intelligence from Gen Lee's command, as late as the 27th. The army is now on the Virginia side of the Potomac, at a point which shall be nameless, but they are in fine spirits, and rapidly recuperating from the fatigues and exhaustion caused by the rapid marches and hard fighting which terminated with the battle at Sharpsburg. We are pleased to learn that active measures have been inaugurated by Gen. Lee, which will soon supply our troops with an abundance of shoes, and a good winter outfit of clothing, including blankets, etc. The army is being rapidly increased by returning convalescents and stragglers.—*Pet. Express.*

*Ominous State of Affairs in Washington.*—Among the exchanged prisoners who arrived here yesterday, was Lt. M. Newman, Adjutant of the 49th Georgia regiment. Lt. N. states that it was rumored in the prison that great excitement had been caused by the President's emancipation proclamation, and it was further said that several Federal officers had been sent to the Old Capitol prison for treasonable remarks about not intending to the fight for the "nigger."

*Richmond Dispatch, 29th.*

*The Fever.*—The following is the number of new cases of the prevailing fever occurring since our last issue, and reported to the Mayor up to 10 o'clock to-day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday, Sept. 27th | 29 cases. |
| Sunday, " 28th | 45 " |

At eleven o'clock on yesterday, 13 deaths were ascertained to have taken place on the night preceding and up to that hour. It is also asserted, on good authority, that the number of interments yesterday was 18 to 20.

The general impression here, in which we fully concur, is that the disease has been clearly traced to the steamer Kate, from Nassau, which vessel arrived here late in July last. It was asserted at the time that two of her crew died here of the yellow fever very soon after her arrival. They were unknown, few thought about the matter, and public attention was not directed to it. The sickly season not having arrived, the disease, although occurring sporadically, had not made much progress, nor assumed an epidemic character, until a few weeks since, when it commenced spreading with great rapidity. It is a pity that these vessels had not always been rigidly quarantined.

*Wilmington Journal, 29th.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. W. Tucker, Lieut. B. RUSH of C. S. A., to Miss ANNIE JOHNSON.

MAYORALTY AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 2, 1862.

Since the report published in Monday's paper, a person (Mr. Newhoff,) from Wilmington died of Yellow Fever in the *vicinity* of the town. He came up the river sick and was sent to the country, and did not lodge in town. This and the case reported on Monday are the only cases which have been brought to town or vicinity. *The people are again* assured that there is not the slightest ground for alarm here, and the country people are solicited to continue coming to market as usual. Supplies are wanted to be sent to the relief of the sufferers in our sister town of Wilmington. Prices are high, and it is hoped that no false alarm or timidity will be allowed to prevent the people from bringing in their supplies. ARCH'D McLEAN, Mayor.

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1862.

A PROBABLE "CHANGE OF BASE."—We are inclined to think that the next battle ground will be in some other direction than the upper Potomac, and much nearer to Richmond. The invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee, and even the occupation of Maryland, may be regarded as abandoned for the present. And the Washington City Star of the 22d very distinctly intimates that McClellan, instead of following Lee into Virginia, on a route which would require all his supplies to be transported by land hundreds of miles into a hostile country, will "rapidly shift his line of operations" to some other point. What that point will be, is a question of deep concern. The facility of transportation for troops and supplies by water to Norfolk, and thence to Yorktown and Suffolk, gives strong reason to believe that one or both of these routes may be selected for the next "On to Richmond" movement. It is understood that yankee troops have lately been arriving at those points in considerable numbers. We suppose that our authorities are on the look out, and will have Lee's army concentrated promptly at any threatened point.

P. S. The accounts by this morning's mail seem to indicate that a battle is imminent, or may already have been fought, at or near Winchester. This may, however, be a feint, to conceal other movements of the enemy.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.—Two days after the incendiary proclamation of the 22d ult., (which we noticed in last Observer,) Lincoln issued another, as follows:—

Whereas, It has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers but also portions of the militia of the States, by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States; and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of the law from hindering this measure and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection. Now, therefore, be it ordered—

First—That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts martial or military commissions.

Second—That the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter, during the rebellion, shall be, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison or other place of confinement, by any military authority or by the sentence of any court-martial or military commission.

The last vestige of liberty in the so-called United States, is thus swept away! A military despotism is thus inaugurated. Any man is liable to arrest and trial, not by a court and jury, but by a military tribunal. Or, what is perhaps even worse, he may be arrested and confined, without accusation or trial, and with no hope of discharge or trial by means of the writ of habeas corpus, "the great writ of the people's liberty." The people of the North would do better to withdraw their forces from the Confederate States and to turn them against the destroyers of their own rights and liberty.

The object of this extreme measure is to put down opposition at home to the war. That is a good sign for us, for it shows that there must be a powerful party at the North engaged in "giving aid and comfort in various ways" to the South. No slight cause would have induced the adoption of so odious and dangerous a measure.

As to the other proclamation, noticed in our last, the North is very far from being pleased with it. The Tribune indeed says "God bless Abraham Lincoln" for it, and the Times and Philadelphia Press and Washington Republican are pleased; but the more influential Herald seems to us to be rather more against it than for it, evidently waiting to see which side it shall take, while the World ridicules it, and the Journal of Commerce and National Intelligencer and Baltimore Clipper are openly against it, as follows:—

"Mr. Lincoln has yielded to the radical pressure. It is, on the whole, a curious document. * * We have only anticipations of evil from it, and we regard it, as will an immense majority of the people of the North, with profound regret."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

"The subject is one which the loyal men of the border States cannot but believe is not calculated to aid the Union cause, and therefore regret to find it thrust before the public again. No good we believe, will come of its reproduction, and we hope no evil will flow from it; but we think it had better been left alone.

*Balt. Clipper.*

The National Intelligencer thinks the proclamation will likely prove equally void of practical effect with that of Gen. Hunter, and not "without the suspicion that the President has taken this method to convince the only class of persons likely to be pleased with this proclamation of the utter fallacy of the hopes they have founded upon it. With our well known and oft-repeated views respecting the inutility of such proclamations, it can hardly be necessary for us to say that where we expect no good, we shall only be too happy to find that no harm has been done by the present declaration of the Executive."

From these indications, followed as they have been by even a doubt in the Tribune's "sober second thought," we conclude that Lincoln has not benefitted his own cause at home by this proclamation, whilst here and in other parts of the civilized world he has but intensified the feelings of disgust and contempt and hatred with which he has come to be regarded.

Lincoln's first proclamation has stirred up the bitterest feeling wherever it has been read in the South. In Congress, Mr. Semmes of Lou. has offered a resolution declaring that it "is levelled against the citizens of the Confederate States, and as such is a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare, an outrage on the rights of private property, and an invitation to an atrocious and servile war, and therefore should be held up to the execration of mankind, and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution."

Mr. Clark, of Mo., was in favor of declaring every citizen of the Confederacy a soldier, authorized to put to death every man caught on our soil in arms against the Government.

Mr. Henry, of Tenn., said the resolution did not go far enough. He favored the passage of a law providing that upon any attempt to execute the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, we would hoist the black flag and proclaim a war of extermination against all invaders of our soil.

Mr. Phelan, of Miss., said he had always been in favor of conducting the war under the black flag. If that flag had been raised at Manassas a year ago, this war would have ended ere now.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary committee.

DELICACIES FOR WILMINGTON.—We are authorized to state, that information having been received here that there is a great want of delicacies for the sick and the convalescent in Wilmington, an arrangement has been made with Mr. J. W. Powers and Mr. Isaac Hollingsworth to receive as gratuities, or to pay the highest cash price for any chickens, butter, eggs, or other articles, for the purchase of which ample funds have been provided by contributions here.

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

*"List of Casualties in 3d N. C. Troops, (Infantry) in the Battle at Sharpsburg, Maryland, Sept. 17, 1862.*

Staff.—Wounded: Col W L DeRosset, thigh; Maj S D Thruston, arm

Co A.—Killed: 2d Lieut A W Speight, Privates Jno F Carman, Nathan Butts, J J Dale, Jas H Sugg, Jesse E Hart, Robt Randolph, W H Jones—8. Wounded: 2d Lieut W G Williams, Serg't Henry Grady, hand, Corp'l O J Pate, neck; Privates H D Harper, leg, Wm Bryan, thigh, Hopkin Williams, face, Wm Skinner, head, Jos Hill and B E Mitchel, thigh, Leroy Churchill, Richard Heath and J P Heath, arm, J T Dale, head, Jno Randolph, J D Beamond, Peter Lawrence—16.

B.—Killed: 1st Lieut Thos Cowan, 2d Lieut S Gillespie—2. Wounded: 2d Lieut G W Ward, arm broke, Serg'ts W H Pickett, J J Whaley, S S Carroll, Corp'l H C Sandlin; Privates Robt Sumner, J D Bachelor, J C Bostic, J T Bishop, A B Dale, C Govin, J T Holland, J R Picket, D F Chambers, J J Middleton, B H Sullivan, F M Worley, J N Wilkins, M Jones, H G Lanier, B W Drew, Dan'l Griffin, A Thigpen, J Thigpen—24.

C.—Killed: Privates L Nowel, S H Manker, R Strickland. Wounded: Capt H W Horne, leg, flesh, 2d Lieut N A Graham, arm broke, Serg't J Strickland, chest, flesh; Privates G Autry, thigh, Patrick Bane, knee, D R McKenon and J McLean, shoulder, J C Medlin, J C Bryan, T Bedsole, A Arnett, J Johnston, W Mason, J Jones, J Rouse, J A Cole, W H Giles, J McDonald, H Williford—19.

D.—Killed: Capt E G Meares; Privates J Gilmore, W Stokes—3. Wounded: 2d Lieut W J Bivins, ankle, Serg't W H Barr, chest, Corp'l Marion Vann, arm; Privates D J Branch, —— Holmes, W Sline, J Fleming, —— Hart, R W Best, L Kornegay, J Hine, J Garvey, J H Harrell, C O Avery, A Wigs, J Moore, J Neal, S Mills, A Balred, N B Rochelle—20.

E.—Killed: Corp'l W T Everett; Privates Chas Phillips, W R Breese. Wounded: Capt W P Ennett, thigh, Serg't S Mills; Privates J R Marshall and Henry Jenkins, arm; Jerre Hansley, shoulder, S H McCauley, chest, E L Edens, knee, E Porter, ankle J Bishop, J F Blake, J Breece, W M Brady, S Bullock, W Heady, J E Hobbs, B B Jackson, J R King, S H McCalley, J H McLemore, L S Phillips, A W Phillips, A Richardson, W Thomas, R W Yopp—24.

F.—Killed Privates Miles Potter, J H Hawkins, A H Justice, A E Martin, T Smith—5. Wounded: 1st Lieut R S Radcliff, leg, flesh, Serg'ts H W Potter, hip, J G M Bell, Corp'ls J B Byrd, arm broke, P H Smith, leg amputated; Privates H F Northrup, leg and hip, A W Moore, arm broke, J T Byrd, W H Pickett and T Pavyo, hand, K Britt, C Davis, C H Farrow, J R Phillips, W L Rowe, J E Sheffield, Gibson Williams—17.

G.—Killed: Capt E H Rhodes, 1st Lieut Wm Quince; Privates J Bell, B Davis, J Faison, J Sutton, J Hill, D Oliver, J Hanks, D Currin—11. Wounded: 2d Lieut Anthony Rhodes, leg, flesh, Serg'ts L Avery, O C Hill, Corp'ls W F Covill, J R Young; Privates J C Herring, feet, B F Hogans, J B Rigs, G C Rigs, B Shephard, M Carr, P Amon, E P Eubank, H E Henderson, J E Winbury, J C Herring, W W Woodall—17.

H.—Killed: 1st Lieut D B McNair, Corp'ls J S Buie and J L Pridyen; Privates A Johnston, E V Blizzard.—5. Wounded: 2d Lieut Armand DeRosset, arm, Serg'ts J M Sikes, D A Sikes, Z H Loudermilk, head; Privates A Collum, ankle, R Aldridge, J Brown, W H Benson, E G Cobb, J Ellis, H Baldwin, T Jones, J D Lambert, E Needham, M Thornbury, W Butler, C Stout, A G Vuncannon, W Vuncannon, T L Benson.—20.

I.—Killed: Privates E G Jones, Joshua Civils—2. Wounded: Capt Craige, thigh, flesh, 1st Lieut W R Gaylard, leg broke, Serg'ts J C Stone, J S Gorham, Corp'l A Gaylard, chest; Privates J Neal, A Congleton and Thos Cross, thigh, A R Cutler, shoulder, J J Hinton, leg, severe, A Ross, leg amputated, T P Barrow, P M Barnett, J B Davis, W B Ferrell, P Glenn, J Nipper, A A Ireland, D A King, W R Medlin, T L Patrick, G W Ross, J Sawyer, J W Stewart, B S Tingle—25.

K.—Killed: Capt David Williams, Corp'l A G Murray; Privates W W Anderson, T J Bloodworth, H J Bowden, D Moore, L W Ross, A Ward.—8. Wounded: Serg'ts W A Bloodworth, S P Hand, Corp'l W B Player; Privates J H Brown, W J Brown, J B Blake, G H Cowan, Jonas Jones, R M Cowan, J R Garriss, J L Mills, M D Mott, A Giddins, R Giddins, T J Cowan, R Rivenbark, A Ross, J Spence, T J Ramsay.—19.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—The above summary is as accurate as can be obtained at this time, many being left on the field without knowing the extent of their injury.

Very Respectfully, K. A. BLACK,
Ass't Surgeon 3d N. C. T.

*Capt. Dowd's Moore County Company, 48th N. C. T.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MARTINSBURG, Sept. 23, 1862.

Casualties of Capt. J. C. Dowd's company, D, 48th Reg't N. C. Troops, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., near Shepherdstown. Killed: J H Keply and Franklin Sullivan. Wounded: Serg't S D Stewart, Privates C Barnhart, Solomon Craven, Burril Deaton, Isaac Freeman, S S Hearn, M T McPhail, J G Morgan, J C Myers, Simon Sanders, H W Stutts, C T Taylor, David Taylor, Eli Wallis and H Williams. Missing: David Paschal, Thos Smith and E F Wadford. The wounds are not very severe on any except Serg't Stewart, who was wounded in the thigh, the bone supposed to be injured. Private B. Deaton's leg was broken above the ankle.

The Yankees warmly contested every inch of ground, and owing to their superiority in numbers, they held their ground for about fourteen hours, when hostilities ceased for the night. The 18th was occupied in burying dead and on that evening our forces fell back on this side of the river. Next morning the enemy attempted to cross, when our batteries mowed them down like chaff, almost blockading the river with them, and drove them back, since which time there has been no decided movement that is known.

Your obd't ser't, J. C. DOWD.

From the Raleigh Standard.

*6th N. C. Reg't, Aug. 27—30, Maj. R. F. Webb, commanding.*

Company A.—Lt J C Turner Aug 29. Killed: Private Jas P Copeland. Wounded: Private Pat Tinnerly, slightly. Aug. 30. Wounded: 2d Lieut Thos A Price, Serg't Pat Sullivan, Corp'l J W Williams; Private Geo Lewis, all slightly.

B.—Lieut A K Umstead. Aug. 30. Killed: Private W U Roberts. Wounded: Lieut T L Cooley, severely.

C.—Capt H B Lowrie Aug. 29. Wounded: Privates K Hicks and Geo H Riley, severely; Jno McKarrall and Jno M Leathers, slightly. Aug. 30. Lieut W G Guess commanding, wounded slightly; Privates Jno W Rasson, Jno Carlton and Jno Kilgrove, slightly.

D.—Lieut Carson. Aug. 29. Wounded: W A Team and Jos L Brittain, slightly; A C Jarrett, severely. Aug. 30. Wounded: Serg't R P Connor, mortally, died since; Privates J A Mitchell, B C Brown, Alex L Berry, severely; J J Stanford, Jas Murray, slightly; Elisha Berry, missing.

E.—Lieut J H Burns. Aug. 29. Killed: Private Jno Collins. Wounded: Lieut W G Turner, severely; Privates Wm Howell and T L Ollis, mortally; J C English, severely; Brice McGee, P B Collins, R R Singleton, slightly; Jos Boon, missing. Aug. 30. Wounded: Privates Jno Fortner and M Wiseman, severely; Wat Singleton and Levi Rose, slightly.

F.—Capt White, severely wounded. Killed: Private Jno Ray. Wounded: T J Minnis, mortally; Corp'l Joe Hamilton, Geo Thompson, C J Pender, J G Freeland, slightly. Aug. 30. Wounded: Serg't Tate and Private E G Thompson, slightly; Jas S Ray, mortally.

G.—Lieut J T Roseboro'. Aug. 29. Wounded: Privates T C Thorpe, C Swisher, J T Spears. Aug. 30 Wounded: Serg't G H Brown; Privates J C Swisher, J F Owens, Chas Ritchie.

H.—Capt J A Lea. Aug. 29. Wounded; Serg't Jno Hutchens and Private A J Thompson, severely; A M Plessants, slightly. Aug. 30. Wounded: Capt Lea, Lieut S P Hill, Privates R Stubblefield and W S Walker, slightly; Peter McKinney, severely.

I.—Lieut W B Allen Aug. 29. Wounded: Corp'l W G Clemmons, Privates T L Davis, H Pickard, J W Pickard, severely; W L Moring, slightly. Aug. 30 Wounded: J W Young, Jno Kelly, Wm Burgess, Jno Medlin, L M King, slightly.

K.—Lieut S J Crawford. Aug. 29. Killed. Corp'l C Simpson; Private A King. Wounded: Privates E Malone, H Warren, R Mathis; W J Garrison and C Qualls, missing.

Total—6 killed, 74 wounded, 4 missing.

Capt Tate acted as Lieut Colonel, and Capt York as Major.

*6th N. C Reg't, Sept. 17th, 1862.*

Field and Staff.—Maj Webb, com'dg, severely wounded in arm; Capt Tate, acting Lieut Col, in neck; Serg't Maj C Mebane, slightly in face.

A.—Wounded: Corp'l J W Williams, Private R Croker, slightly; R L Elliott, Jas Griffin, Geo Lentz, Serg't J R Swafford, missing.

B.—Wounded: Lieut Ulmstead, Guilford Laws, slightly; Alex Laws and Clem Crabtree severely in face; Rob Ashley, foot.

C.—Killed: Capt Lowrie, Serg't M Markham. Wounded: Lieut Guess, M V Blalock, D C Warren, W D Blalock, Silas Hutchins, severely; Jno L Killgore, mortally: Jas Hutchins, Jas May, Jno Proctor, Jas M Shepard, Jas S Lee, Thos Haley, Jno Turner, Thad Redmond, Jno W Poe, Serg't Turner, Levi Markham, slightly.

D.—Killed: Corp'l A L Poteet; Privates G Stanford, Henry Roseman, L L Hank. Wounded: Lieut Carson, Serg't A W Houck, Corp'l Cook; Privates W L Carson, J D Berry, Chas Branch, Jason McNeely, H Speigle.

E.—Wounded: Lieut Burns, Serg'ts Howell, P A Erwin, and —— Pendley, Corp'l McKinney; Privates R Boon, J H Kipp, John Hutsinger, A F Johnson, John McNeill, L Ollis, J H Rathbone, D R Silvers, E C Wiseman, Wm Watts, Wm Matthews.

F.—Wounded: Lieuts H C Dixon, head, B Y Mebane, slightly, Serg'ts A Tate, severely, J M Dunham, leg; Privates J T Bradshaw, Robt Evans, T R Faucett, Jos G Freeland, Wm Kirkpatrick, S M Lashley, Wm Jones, John Hodge, slightly; W C Lashley, Daniel Sharp, Moses Stanford, severely.

G.—Killed: Private Thos Cress. Wounded: Lieuts Roseborough, head, Rothrock, disabled by concussion, Serg't W Cooper; Privates C J Lipe, J B McNeely, J C Barnhardt, J A Barnhardt, H C Johnson, J W Russell, J P Thomason, H Richie, E Upright, D A Sloop, W S Shulibaringer, J S Overcash, Adam Trexler, J M Walker.

H.—Wounded: Lieut Oliver, Corp'l J B Walker, Privates Thos R Garrison, W B Miles, H Malone, J T Wren, severely; P Simpson, slightly.

I.—Wounded: Serg't Gunter, Corp'l Clemens, severely; Lieut Allen, Privates Burgess, Chappel, Holder, Roberts, Corp'l T M Jenkins, slightly.

K.—Killed: Private David Hatchell. Wounded: Solomon Moore, Robt Walker, severely; Anderson Roberts, Sam'l Hatchell, Jno Daily, slightly.

Killed, 8; wounded, 105—total 113.

THE ORANGE GUARDS.—2d Lieut. Jas. A. Graham has communicated to the Hillsborough Recorder the list of casualties in the Orange Guards, (Co. G, 27th Reg't,) in the Sharpsburg battle, viz:—

Killed—Privates W J Hopkins, J I Jackson, and O A Watson.

Severely wounded—1st Lieut J Y Whitted in leg and taken by the enemy; Sergt T C Carmichael, in leg; Privates J N Faucett, in thigh; L Merritt, in stomach; W T Patterson, in leg; W T Shields, in thigh; G A Walker, in arm: G W Woods, in both thighs. Slightly Wounded—Corpl R Richards, in hand; Privates F P Clark, in thigh; C S Cooley, in arm; L Dunnegan, in head; T Hall, in shoulder; J A Hayes, in face; J Miles, in thigh; A N Paul, in arm; J M Sneed, in ankle; W L Terry, in head; D Thompson, in neck; J R Whitted, in shoulder.

Missing—Private J L Cooley.

Lieut. Graham says,

"We have been on the march every day since we left Rapidan Station, that is every day in this month, and several times have continued it all night; were at Harper's Ferry when that post was taken, but our Regiment was not engaged. In the battle at Sharpsburg, Md., we lost nearly 200 men killed and wounded; in our company 3 killed and 20 wounded. Lieut. Whitted fell into the hands of the enemy; and Lieut. Dickson being sick, and Captain Webb absent on duty, I was in charge of the company during the remainder of the fight, and am thankful that I came out unhurt. The regiment took a battery from the enemy, and throughout the action displayed the coolest determination and bravery. Five men of our company, namely: Shields, W. T. Patterson, Merritt, and G. W. Woods, were left in the hospital on the North side of the Potomac when we recrossed, and fell into the hands of the enemy, but our Surgeon remained with them, and they will be well cared for."

*Rowan Artillery.*—Sept. 17.—Killed: Daniel Misenheimer, Henry Miller, G C Kepley. Missing: W McCrorie, Jos Lyerly, Wiley Earnhart. Wounded: N N Fleming.

*Co. K, 46th N. C. T.*—Sept. 17.—Killed: Reuben Sigman. Wounded: John Fry, mortally; J L Kistler, and missing; Joseph Gault, badly in head; Joseph Shronce, in thigh, flesh; C R Rinck, in both hands; Wilbern Setzer, slightly; D F Finger, do; J L Hewitt, do; Henry Weaver, John Hobbs, do.

Corp'l Wm P Bolinger accidentally killed by his own gun firing the day after the battle.

*Salisbury Watchman.*

*Casualties at Washington.*

From the Wilmington Journal.

CAMP CAMPBELL, Sept. 28d, 1862.

Editors Journal will please insert the following list of wounded and prisoners which fell into the hands of the Federals, in the attack on Washington, N. C., Sept. 6.

R W McCoy, Co. C, 8th Reg't, still living, but dangerously wounded; John Simpson, I, died from wounds, Sept. 19; Standford Clapp, fracture of leg—doing well; Eli Price, flesh wound, arm and leg; Jacob Coe, wounded slightly in hand; Peter Hughes, wounded in leg; George Hughes, seriously wounded, but recovering.

John Proctor, F, 10th, leg amputated—died Sept. 10.

A F Wood, F, 17th, wounded in neck and back—died Sept. 19; Wm Gibbes, K, wounded in face—doing well; J T Pearce, C, fracture of arm; Jno Modlin, bruised by falling chimney; Wm Collins, H, mortally wounded, died Sept. 12th; W W Lextant, G, dangerously wounded in face.

Enoch Wadsworth, B, 10th, wounded slightly in arm and side.

Thos Farmer, a volunteer from Lenoir county, wounded dangerously.

M B Galloway, E, 55th, slightly wounded in head and arm; J P Roach, C, dangerously in side and back; Thos Hall, I, fracture of thigh, doing well; Jno Lewis, G, slightly in head; Bryant Ingraham, in both thighs, doing well.

The wounded were treated with great kindness by the citizens of Washington, and also by the Federals.

The following names, as given me by the Federals, are prisoners unhurt and sent to Newbern:

T Moore, C, 8th.
Joseph Bell, H, 10th.
Capt J C Norman, E Winn, G, 17th.
W W Preeler, F, 44th.
Charles John, Wm McCreele, 40th.
Jesse Winborn, Jno C King, Gray Leggit, —— Smedes, Tucker's cavalry.
Lewis P Walker, Co K, 19th cavalry.
Robin Moore, B; B L White, C; D Price, Joseph Price, G; and James S Hopgood, K, 55th
George Lumeker, company and regiment not given.

The prisoners not wounded were sent to Newbern Tuesday after the battle, before I was permitted to see them, and this list is not thought to be correct, in regard to classification of some of them by company and regiment. S. A. SMITH,
55th Reg't N. C. T., left in charge of the wounded at Washington, and afterwards released under flag of truce.

We have to record the deaths of two of our fellow townsmen, Lieut. B. F. Davidson and Capt. H. B. Lowrie, from wounds received in the late battles.

*Charlotte Whig.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BIVOUAC NEAR MARTINSBURG, Sept. 25d 1862.

Messrs Editors:—The brave heroes of the 3d N. C. S. Troops, who fell nobly defending their rights and driving the fiends from their homes and their soil, should always live in the memory of the South. No man ever acted more bravely, with coolness and determination to conquer or to die, than the noble hero, Brig Gen. R. S. Ripley, who commanded the Brigade. He was wounded, but happily not mortally, in the neck, but did not leave his command only while I dressed his wound; then like a hero immediately returned to the battlefield. He remarked that the 3d fought like veterans, and he must return to the battlefield; he was willing to stand by such men, and if need be, die with them. The other regiments in the Brigade fought with equal courage and bravery, but my relation with the 3d bringing it under my immediate observation, gives me the advantage and pleasure of being proud of its deeds.

The noble and galliant Col. W. L. DeRosset, at the head of his regiment, while leading his brave boys onward, fell wounded but not mortally. Even then his regiment did not falter, but it made them more desperate to drive the Hessians back. The command then devolved on Major Stephen D. Thruston, who ably and gallantly led his shattered regiment, covered with *blood* and glory, in the best disciplined order, front to front with the yankees quadruple columns, broke their ranks as fast as they could fill them. He was, late in the day, wounded by a bomb, but thanks to Providence he will report for duty in a few days.

Later in the day fell dead by a shell, Capt. David Williams of Co. K, an honest, brave and christian soldier. Also D. E. McNair of Richmond Co., Wm. Quince and T. Cowan, Lieutenants, both of Wilmington, promising and talented young men, always ready and willing to stand and defend their flag and country. Captain Rhodes of Onslow Co., Co G, and Lieut. A. W. Speight, Co. A, also fell dead, gloriously defending their position in the line of Battle. Also the brave soldiers merit the rewards of the good and the blest. It is with melancholy regret we have to record the loss of so many and so good men, but their friends may be assured they fell nobly defending their homes and doing their duty. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved friends, and hope God may give them hearts like Christian Heroes to bear their afflictions like those that have fallen.

CONGRESS.—On Saturday, the Senate postponed a bill for the organization of a Supreme Court. The House passed a resolution changing day of adjournment from Sept. 30 to Oct. 6.

On Monday, resolutions were referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee advising the President to adopt severe retaliatory measures in response to Lincoln's Proclamation. The House discussed the exemption bill.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, the House bill repealing the commutation clothing law and requiring clothing to be furnished the soldiers was passed. In the House the consideration of the exemption bill was continued.

SALT.—It is stated in the Richmond Enquirer that salt may be had in abundance at the Kanawha salt works in Virginia, which have come into our possession since Gen. Loring drove the yankees from that part of Virginia. The capacity of these works is 3,000,000 bushels per annum, and from 4000 to 5000 bushels is now the daily product, with a large stock on hand.

As to the route the following statement is made:—

"From the Dublin Depot (on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad,) *via* Giles Court House, Raleigh Court House, Fayette Court House, to Kanawha Salt Works, it is one hundred and fifty miles. The roads are in good order, and there is no danger from the enemy in making the trip. The government agents at Dublin have army supplies to send to Kanawha, and will pay hire for wagons to take these supplies out, which wagons can return to the owners loaded with salt, purchased in Kanawha at thirty-five cents per bushel."

GOLD.—The New York papers are endeavoring to find an excuse for the last rise of gold to 121, and their anticipation that it will speedily go up to 125. Instead of attributing it to the terrible disasters of their army, which is evidently the main cause, and to Lincoln's proclamation which the Herald admits had some effect on the price, they pretend that it is owing to a treasury order authorising the sub-treasuries to receive gold on deposite for not less than 30 days, returnable on ten days' notice with 4 per cent. interest. The object of this order is avowed to be, to raise gold with which to pay interest on the public debt, without obliging the government to go into the market as a purchaser—an avowal which itself shows the straits to which the yankee government is reduced. The effect of the measure will be, says the Herald, to induce depositers to withdraw their money from the banks and deposite it with the government—and that cannot be done without disastrous effects on the banks, in crippling which, the yankees will damage their most potent friends.

YANKEE LIES.—The latest Northern papers put the yankee loss at Sharpsburg at 9,220, and the Confederate loss at more than 10,000.

This is a queer statement, when we remember that in one corps alone, Gen. Sumner's, embracing three divisions, they have already acknowledged a loss of 5,208. We know not how many corps there were in the battle, but probably at least five.

As to the Confederate loss, that is stated, on the authority of Mr. Crocker, who has charge of that department and is just from the field, at from five to seven thousand. We fear, however, that this is an under estimate.

PROMOTED.—Lieut. Charles M. Hooper, of an Alabama Regiment, has been promoted on the field to a Captaincy, for gallantry in the battle of Cedar Run and the subsequent battles at Manassas. Lieut Hooper is a son of George D. Hooper, Esq., formerly of this State, and a grandson of Charles P. Mallett, Esq. of this Town.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In camp, near Drewry's Bluff, Va., Sept. 26, Capt. Benj. R. Williamson, Co. C, 2d N. C. battalion.

In Franklin county, of Sore-throat, 23d Sept., Sydney Wiggins, in his 21st year, a member of the 55th Reg't.

At the Camp of Instruction of the 33d Reg't, near Gordonsville, Va., on the 3d of Sept. 1862, of brain fever, Neill McLean, of Richmond county, N. C., aged 27 years.

At the Hospital in Petersburg, on the 16th ult., John A. Ferguson, of Moore county, in the 19th year of his age.

On 31st July last, in the hospital in Petersburg, Duncan M. Johnson, in the 47th year of his age, private in Capt. Huske's Company from Moore county.

At Danville, Va., Aug. 13th, Calvin Buie, of Bladen county, aged 27 years, 8 months and 4 days. The deceased, under Capt. R. M Devane, was engaged in the series of battles before Richmond, at which time, and at all others, he discharged his duty faithfully.

On the train near Raleigh, Sept. 16, Capt. J. R. Jennings, Co. G, 11th (Bethel) Reg't N. C. T.

At Manassas, 28th August, George C. Hartman, of Co. F, 21st Regt., about 28 years of age. He was in the first fight at Manassas and then in Jackson's Division was in all the fights in the Valley of Virginia and on the Peninsula up to the great contest at Manassas, where he was stricken down by a ball through his head. He was of Stokes county.

*Affairs in Washington.*—A Marylander who has reached here from Washington, says that Lincoln rides between Washington and his present quarters at the Soldier's Home, surrounded by his body guard of forty cavalry. For the last two weeks two gun boats have been lying at the Navy yard constantly fired up, ready for exigencies.

It is said that Seward asked Lincoln, after Pope's return to Washington, how many men the Confederates had in the field, and that Lincoln replied "I don't know; but we have had seven hundred thousand, and as our Generals have declared that they have always been beaten by double their numbers, they must have a million and a half!" To which Seward replied "hem."—

The draft is still held over Maryland, although Stanton has publicly stated that they wanted no more recruits from that State, giving for a reason that they have enough rebels in the Northern army already.

The Marylanders, for no cause alleged, are taken from their beds and home and dragged to prison. When the Confederate army effected a crossing, the Marylanders were wild with enthusiasm. The Yanks doubled the guards upon all the roads. A sentinel was found at every town. Travel was entirely interrupted, and nearly all the young men that started were captured, and are now lying in the old Capitol.

When the Confederates crossed the Potomac, a large force, (40 to 50,000,) mostly raw recruits, started from Philadelphia towards Fredericksburg with the view of passing on to Richmond, but they were recalled immediately, from an apprehension that they might be needed to defend Washington.

There are eight or nine forts, stretching from the Potomac, at Washington City, to Beltsville, in Maryland, 13 miles distant. The Yankee forces are still throwing up dirt all around the city.—*Enquirer, 1st inst.*

LATEST WAR NEWS

*From the Northeast.*—RICHMOND, Oct. 1.—Intelligence was received yesterday that the Yankees had again advanced upon Warrenton, and that on Friday they had entered it, taken the sick and wounded prisoners, and released them on parole. The news was confirmed by information received in official quarters, and by parties who arrived from the vicinity of Warrenton on the Central train. The telegraph operator at Warrenton left his post at 1 o'clock, on Monday, and at 3 o'clock his Yankee successor attempted to get up communication with Richmond, but was discovered by his peculiar style of operation, and the ignorance he exhibited in attempting to pass himself off as a *bona fide* "rebel."

It was stated by passengers from Winchester, that a large portion of our army was falling back on that place, and that Generals Lee and Jackson were there on Saturday last. The exact movements of the army are unknown; it is sufficient to know that our Generals understand what they are about, and are not obliterating their plans when they are changing their appearances. It required many astounding, and, at the time, inexplicable metam

## THE FLORIDA'S CRUISE—NASSAU TO MOBILE.

It was announced some days ago, that the war steamer Florida (formerly Oreto) had run the gauntlet of the blockading fleet at Mobile, and passed under the guns of Fort Morgan. We have received, from a correspondent on board, a highly interesting and thrilling account of her adventures on the voyage, which, in justice to the brave men who encountered such perils, should be known to the public. There are few such acts of dauntless heroism on record, and they mark Captain Maffit as *the* man for the times. Such gallant conduct should meet with a grateful and practical recognition on the part of his government, and we hope it will not be slow in according what all must regard as purely a reward of merit.—*Savannah Republican.*

MOBILE, Sept. 24th, 1862.—The "Oreto" was seized, released, and again seized, and learning that through the efforts of the Lincoln agents it was determined again to take possession of her and send her to England for a new trial, we slipped from the hawser of H. M. ship ——, and on the night of the 9th, with eleven deck hands and five firemen and coal heavers—all that money and cunning could obtain—drifted with the tide under the shadow of the land some eight miles, and thus the Yankee cruisers hovering around us were evaded. A schooner with our guns on board was awaiting us outside, and taking her in tow we dashed down the "Tongue of the Ocean," and were soon where no Yankee officer dared to follow us. Threading our way through innumerable rocks and shoals, with many narrow escapes, we anchored among them, and all hands—only *fourteen* in all—went to work with a hearty good will. In four days we got the guns, etc., on board. Imagine our misery when we discovered that neither rammers, sponges, sights, beds, quoins, passing boxes or magazine equipments had come along with them, and that on the day following the yellow fever appeared in all its horrors. There was no physician on board and the case was fatal. On the 16th two more new cases. You can sympathise with us in our sad plight. We had scarcely men enough on board to handle the ship; the circles to the pivot guns did not fit; Yankee cruisers all about; disease on board, and no help at hand but the indomitable energy of our Captain, who, in addition to his many duties, was nursing the sick. It was determined to run for Cardenas, in Cuba, as the most healthy and secluded port, in the hope of picking up a few seamen and getting medical aid, and in the night the ship was gotten under way and steered close along the breakers; passing over the banks with considerable risk. On the night of the 18th made Cardenas Light and the Yankee gunboats; at one o'clock on the morning of the 19th entered the harbor. Our crew, by this time, were reduced to three men on deck and one fireman, who had been on duty for eleven hours. On the 20th the yellow fever had full possession of the ship, and an officer was sent to Havana to endeavor to get men. On the 21st our Captain was taken down, and soon thereafter given up as a hopeless case. He remained insensible for several days, but a merciful Providence was with him, and he recovered his consciousness to find his much loved son in a dying condition beside him. Poor Laurens!—he died at sundown, and just after him four seamen and the 3d Assistant Engineer.

In the meantime, the Yankee Consul, Gen. Shufeldt, had got wind of our whereabout and dispatched five gunboats to cut us off and hem the Oreto in port. We obtained twenty-four *laborers*, and tupping our anchor ran the gauntlet, getting clear to sea without mishap. A poor little Spanish passenger steamer, coming out two hours before us, was mistaken for the "Oreto" by the Yankees and peppered for thirty-six miles. The enemy, supposing that we would run for Charleston, increased their force about Abaca, the Florida passages, and off Wilmington and Charleston, and Commander Guert Gansevoort, in the Adirondack, in his zeal to head us off and capture us, was totally wrecked. * * * * * On the 4th at 3 p. m., we made Mobile Light and three smart looking blockaders watching the port. We got up a full head of steam and tried to arrange our guns for at least one shot, but could not. Every preparation was then made to set fire to the ship in case of necessity, and combustibles were got ready in ten different places, our brave little ship standing boldly in towards the enemy. Meanwhile the cruisers ran out to meet us, forming themselves in a triangle about us, withholding their fire, as we still kept aloft the red cross of old England, and they hesitated for a moment or two to make up their minds as to our nationality. We were now so near that their conversation could be distinctly heard on board, and a midshipman, at the mast head sung out, "She is not English, there are only a few men on her deck." At this the beggars blazed away at us knocking about fourteen hammocks out of the nettings, and then striving to head us off; but Captain Maffit ordered the men at the helm to steer right for the starboard bow of the nearest vessel, and not liking the looks of things our Yankee friend sheered off, bringing the two vessels in a line—just what we wanted. At this time we hauled down the British ensign and ran up the Confederate flag, and then commenced upon us a shower of shot, shell and shrapnel that made everything crack again. It was a perfect hail storm, and we not able to return their fire, though if we had been fully manned and equipped we could have polished them off handsomely. Finding they held their own with us, our men were ordered aloft to make sail, which they did with a rousing cheer, though the shell were bursting in the rigging, cutting it away and wounding the men.

A parrot shell entered the cabin. An eleven inch shell struck us amidships, grazed the boilers, and deflecting forward, took off the head of one of our best men, severely wounding three others. All our boats were pierced, sides, hammock rail, smoke stack and masts filled with shrapnel. After making sail all the men were sent below, except the officers who were retained on deck. Thus we stood on for two hours and eighteen minutes. The walls of Fort Morgan were thronged with officers and men, and our safety was greeted with cheers. All behaved nobly. Four days after our arrival, poor Stribling, (1st Lieutenant,) who was about to start to see his wife, was taken down with fever and died in thirty-six hours. He was a gallant gentlemen and excellent christian.

*Privateering.*—We fervently hope that before adjourning Congress will so modify the present law on privateering, as to infuse life into our present inanimate system. We took occasion some days ago, to point out the restrictions which make the present law a dead letter. Similar representations have also been made to the Committees of Congress. The war is assuming a character which will demand that every element of hostility on our part be developed to its utmost capacity. Let us adopt a policy that will enable us to have our representatives upon the water. It will do more to distract and cripple the enemy, and break the blockade, than we can imagine. We should be restrained by no nice considerations from passing a suitable law, dealing as we are with an enemy that outrages every conventional, humane and civilized sentiment.—*Enquirer.*

*2nd N. C. Battalion.*—A correspondent informs us that this battalion is at Drury's Bluff, Salem, its Colonel. He speaks of Col. Wheeler as a brave and competent officer.—*Ral. Standard.*

## GEN. LEE'S RETURN TO VIRGINIA.

**Army Correspondence of Savannah Republican.**

SMITHFIELD, VA., Sept. 19.

The Confederate army has returned to Virginia. Whether Gen. Lee took this step from a military necessity, or for some strategic purpose, or because he had accomplished the object of his movement into Maryland—the capture of Harper's Ferry—I am unable to say. The order was issued late last evening; and by the time it was quite dark, the wagons, artillery and troops began to move. All the wounded that were in a condition to be moved, had been taken across the river. Those whose wounds were very severe or mortal, unfortunately, had to be left behind, and fell into the hands of the enemy.

It was not quite three miles to the Potomac, and our wagon trains extended from Sharpsburg over to the Virginia side. There were only two roads by which we could proceed, one of which was taken by the troops and the other by the artillery and wagons. Our lines came up within a short distance of the enemy's, yet so silently and adroitly was the movement conducted, that McClellan was not aware of it until next morning. It had rained in the afternoon, and the roads were muddy below, while the heavens were covered with a light fog above, both of which facilitated the enterprise.

We had crossed into Maryland by the bright morning sun; we returned in silence and at the dead hour of night. The columns wound their way over the hills and along the valleys like some huge, indistinct monster. The trees and overhanging cliffs, and the majestic Blue Ridge loomed up in dim but enlarged and fantastic proportions, and made one feel as if he were in some strange and weird land of grotesque forms, visible only in the hour of dreams.

Whatever was the motive to the movement, it must be regarded as one of the most successful and extraordinary exploits in the history of any country, and stamps the man that ordered and executed it as one of the greatest military leaders in our time and generation. With the exception of the wounded and a few wagons that got turned over in the darkness, not a man or wagon, nor a single piece of artillery was lost. Longstreet's corps, being nearest the ford, led the way, followed by D. H. Hill's and Jackson's in the order of their names. The crossing was accomplished by half-past six this morning, and soon thereafter the enemy's artillery opened a harmless fire from the opposite heights. The bird had flown, however, and his rage was impotent.

There was formerly a splendid stone bridge at Shepherdstown where the army crossed, but the enemy destroyed it last year. The ford was three-fourths of a mile below the bridge, and this made it necessary to pass down the river bank that distance, and then up it on the other side by a narrow road blasted out of the rocky precipice. The troops managed to work their way out from the river along some of the gorges that broke through the cliff, and a few wagons and artillery escaped in the same way. Thus, you perceive, the character of the Virginia side was almost as unfavorable as it could be to the safety of the movement. It is an exceedingly difficult undertaking at any time to transfer an army across a wide stream, but it is especially so under circumstances such as surrounded Gen. Lee.

*The Vandals at St. Augustine.*—We hear, from a letter received in this city yesterday, of another instance of Yankee barbarity wherever they acquire a foothold on our soil.

Not content with taking possession of the town of St. Augustine, and extending their hateful tyranny over the good people of the place, the Commandant issued orders, some days ago, for all the women and children, whose near relatives were in the Confederate service, to prepare to leave the town. A steamer was in readiness, and on the 24th inst. about one hundred women and children were forced to go aboard, without the slightest idea of their destination. The vessel sailed out of port, but nothing has been heard of her up to this time.—*Savannah Republican.*

A dispatch received here last evening from Baldwin, Fla., dated yesterday, says: "The steamer from St. Augustine came up the St. John's as far as Mayport Mills, and returned without landing any of its passengers."

Instead of "one hundred women and children," as stated by us yesterday, there are one hundred *families* on board, and all these helpless and inoffensive creatures, many of them of the highest respectability, are thus buffeted about on the waves at the mercy of their persecutors. The day of retribution will come.—*Ib, 30th ult.*

*War Debt of the North.*—The New York "Herald," of the 30th, in an editorial upon Northern finances, says:

"During the war with Napoleon the English debt increased from one hundred to eight hundred millions of pounds sterling, and the outlay of the Government was about four thousand millions of dollars. *Our war debt is already two thousand millions, and in two years more may rival that of England. Thus we are crowding into a few years the expenditures of a quarter of a century.* When this war ceases the collapse will be fearful. The machinery of business will be again jarred out of kelter, as it was when the war began; but much more disastrously, as we have more steam on and are going at a more violent rate. The crisis of 1857 will be child's play compared to that which will follow the end of this war, unless our financial farmers are more fortunate than formerly."

*"Utterly Failed."*—The Washington City "Republican," in commenting on the Fiend's late proclamation, says:

"At any rate, the military method of subduing the rebellion has been tried, and *utterly failed;* and if the policy of Congress is not effectual, *no other remains.*

"The President has even gone beyond the legislation of Congress, although not beyond their known wishes."

The above is a confession which we hardly expected to be so candidly made. The *last* chance is now to be tried, and will fail, also!

*What it Costs.*—Putting down the slaveholders' rebellion is a very expensive as well as bloody business. Congress, at its recent session, passed bills which in the aggregate, appropriated the sum of $9 13,978,527 63. At the extra session, last summer, Congress appropriated $265,103,296 99. The total amount, therefore, for the two sessions, reaches the enormous sum of $1,178,181,824 60. At the recent session, the army bill alone appropriated within a fraction of $559,000,000—an amount larger, no doubt, than was ever before embraced in one law or decree of any government on earth.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

*Sale of Stocks.*—At a public sale of Stocks and Bonds in this town on Tuesday last, the following high prices were obtained:

Stock in the Bank of North Carolina sold at $131 per share of $100. Mecklenburg county $100 Bonds at $119 *to* 121; Cleaveland county Bonds $112; Confederate Bonds $102½; stock in the Bank of Newberry, S. C., $132; Bank of Hamburg, S. C., $152; Atlantic, Tenn. & O. Railroad stock, $49 to $50 per share of $50; Central Miss. and Tenn. Railroad $500 Bonds, $370 each.

This was a cash sale, made by the Executors of Wm. Wright, deceased.—*Char. Democrat.*

## FOREIGN AND NORTHERN NEWS.

Northern papers of the 29th and 30th ult. bring foreign news by the Anglo Saxon to the 18th ult:—

The defeat of Pope was regarded in England as a most disastrous Federal reverse. A Paris correspondent believes that Count Mercier has been ordered by the Government of France to make a conciliatory attempt to put a stop to the war in America for the sake of humanity.

The Paris Patrie looks upon the American war as "about over." The Constitutionnel says "Europe cannot wait any longer before recognizing the Southern Confederacy." The London Times says all Europe, enemies as well as friends of the Confederacy, will yield it admiration. It has "gained a reputation for genius and valor which the most famous nations may envy." It opposes recognition, however, until the South has both "won and kept its frontiers by its own exertions."

The London Herald (Derby's organ,) urges interference, if mediation is refused. The Liverpool Courier urges France and England now to interfere. It thinks they can no longer refuse the application for recognition. The London Globe thinks "revolutionary symptoms are but too apparent in the Federal States."

The Opinion Nationale, of Paris, Prince Napoleon's organ, condemns the idea of an emancipation proclamation in anticipation, and in very severe terms, while the Dublin Freeman's Journal (a Union paper) points out the inutility of such a measure.

A powerful ram was openly being built in the Mersey to be used in opening the blockade of Charleston.

Commercial circles in Europe predicted the speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Negotiations were pending between France and Russia for the same result.

The Europa brings foreign news to the 20th. The political news is of little consequence. The London Times bitterly denounces in advance such a proclamation as that just issued by Lincoln—"a crime and a blunder." The New York correspondent of the London Times is of the opinion that Europe need not fear that the North will unite to repel foreign intervention. Its courage is gone. The game is lost. Washington knows, if New York does not, that the abolitionists are destroying the Union by their frantic efforts to save it.

The Liverpool cotton market was firmer on the 20th of September, but closed quiet, without change in prices.

Jute is authoritatively announced too brittle for a substitute for cotton, and had fallen £9 to £10 per ton from the highest point during the late excitement. On Friday, however, there was a slight renewal of the demand, and some recovery in prices.

The French cotton districts are suffering dreadfully. The distress at Mulhausn exceeds anything in Lancashire.

Of Northern news, it is said, in the Baltimore American that Gen. Buell has been relieved from his command, and assigned to Indianapolis to organize paroled prisoners into regiments.

Gen. Siegel had advanced to Warrenton and was preparing to cut off all communication between the rebel army in the Shenandoah Valley and Richmond.

The American says there are also intimations of renewed activity on James river, indicating that the present apparent suspension of operations is only preparatory to a systematic movement that will produce important results.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29.—A few minutes before nine o'clock, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, of Indiana, met Gen'l Nelson in the Hall of the Galt House, and attempted to speak to him. Gen'l Nelson refused to listen, and turned away. Davis followed him to the other end of the hall, and again addressed him. Nelson new turned to him saying, "Do you wish to insult me, you cowardly puppy?" and struck him at the same time on the head. Davis did not retaliate on the spot, but made through the crowd of guests until he met an officer of his acquaintance, borrowed a pistol of him, and then pushed to the west door of the hall, where Nelson was conversing with some gentlemen. When within a few feet of him he cocked the revolver and fired instantly. The ball entered Nelson's left breast, inflicting a mortal wound. He managed to walk up stairs to Gen. Buell's room, where he expired about thirty minutes after he was shot.

There had been bad feeling previously between the actors in the tragedy, on account of Davis' arrest and deprivation of command by Nelson. Last week Davis had been to Cincinnati, and laid his grievances, with charges against Nelson, before Gen'l Wright, who restored him to command.

Maj. Gen. William Nelson was a native of Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, and a citizen of that State. He entered the U. S. service as a midshipman in the navy, January 28, 1840. When the war broke out he was detailed to command the Ohio river fleet of gunboats. During the illness of Gen. Anderson he was deemed a suitable person to sound the sentiments of Kentucky. Here he recruited some troops and fought several engagements with Humphrey Marshall. He was afterwards appointed to the command of a division in Buell's army. He commanded the Yankee forces in the recent battles at Richmond, Ky., where he was wounded. After recovering from his wound he proceeded to Louisville, and assumed command of all the forces in that vicinity, having been in the interim created a Major General of Volunteers. Nelson was a man of full forty years of age.

Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis is a native of Indiana, and was appointed to the regular army from that State, on the 17th of June, 1848. At the time of the attack upon Fort Sumter, Davis, then a captain, had command of a company at the Fort under Anderson.

The New York World, noticing the affair says: The deceased was a brave man and a good subordinate General, but he failed to pay any respect to those courtesies, not to say decencies of life, without which ability and bravery are useless in a military leader. He was blasphemous, indecent and abusive beyond all precedent in his conversation and deportment toward his equals and inferiors in rank. If one-half that is reported of him is true, it is a marvel he was not shot months since.

Reports from Galveston, Texas, say that the yellow fever is raging fearfully there.

*The N. Y. Markets.*—Everybody appears to be speculating in stocks, and everybody is making money. We are in the full flush of a speculative outburst, and how long it may last, and to what prices stocks may not rise, no one can tell. That it will end in a crash is clear enough, and is denied by none. But every one makes up his mind that he will have sold out before the crash comes, and that it will be his neighbor who will break. The speculative fever seems to be decidedly on the increase among the public. The broker's offices are thronged with operators.

On Saturday, the 27th, gold in New York was quoted at 121 to 121½; Exchange 132 to 133½. Stocks were rampant on Monday, and prices went up three per cent. at the first call. Gold 23½ premium.

*Resistance to the Proclamation.*—A meeting of about 1000 persons was held in the Democratic headquarters in New York on the 26th, at which the speakers, Hon. James Brooks, Editor of the Express, and Mr. Schnable, emphatically denounced both of Lincoln's late proclamations.

## EUROPEAN OPINION.

**From the London Times, Sept. 16.**

The people of the Confederate States have made themselves famous. If the renown of brilliant courage, stern devotion to a cause, and military achievements almost without a parallel, can compensate men for the toil and privations of the hour, then the countrymen of Lee and Jackson may be consoled amid their sufferings. From all parts of Europe, from their enemies as well as their friends, from those who condemn their acts as well as those who sympathize with them, comes the tribute of admiration. When the history of this war is written the admiration will doubtless become deeper and stronger, for the veil which has covered the South will be drawn away and disclose a picture of patriotism, of unanimous self-sacrifice, of wise and firm administration, which we can now only see indistinctly. The details of that extraordinary national effort which has led to the repulse and almost to the destruction of an invading force of more than half a million men, will then become known to the world, and, what ever may be the fate of the new nationality, or its subsequent claims to the respect of mankind, it will assuredly begin its career with a reputation for genius and valor which the most famous nations may envy. Within a period of eighteen months a scattered population, hitherto living exclusively by agriculture, and accustomed to trust for every product of art and manufactures to the North, has been turned into a self-sufficing State, able to raise an immense army, and conduct what is now an offensive war. * * * *

It is satisfactory to find that we are not alone in our opinions, that we did right in refusing to meddle in American affairs, and that the people most deeply interested—namely, the Confederates themselves—are quite of the same opinion. An armed interference in the quarrel would be a fatal mistake for any European Power. When the South has expelled the enemy from its soil it may be entitled to ask for recognition; but its frontiers must be both won and kept by its own exertions.

**From the Manchester Guardian, Sept. 16.**

The Confederates must be congratulated on having fully vindicated the confident predictions with which, from the beginning of the contest, they have appealed to the sympathies of Europe. The South, both by their military qualities in the field and by their statesmanship in the council, have clearly established their title to a separate nationality, and the sooner that title is recognized by the North, the less cause will the latter have for subsequent regret. Should it delay the concession much longer, the result humorously foreshadowed by a New York writer may actually occur in the restoration of the Union by conquest on the part of the South. Already President Lincoln has lost much of his advantage in treating for a frontier, and a few more defeats like those sustained by Gen. Pope, may almost leave him without a frontier for which to treat.

**From the London News, (Abolition,) Sept. 17.**

The friends of secession in this country are justified in celebrating the military exploits of the Southern army. Their praise is very high, the achievements of the Confederates being found to be almost without a parallel. It is, moreover, we observe, judiciously heightened by a tribute to the courage and tenacity of the Federals, such as they would probably not have received had they been successful. Far from wishing to extenuate or disparage the exploits of the Confederate army, we desire that they should receive the fullest justice, and be considered in all their significance. We do not know of any political object, not of consequence immediately practical, to which the attention of Englishmen can be more usefully directed than to the remarkable feats of arms by which the Confederates assert their pretension to the mastery of the New World. Certain we are that such a study will overthrow many wide-spread delusions which have been artfully propagated in this country.

**From the Paris Constitutionnel.**

"From the point of view of European interests, should the present situation be prolonged? We think not. The separate existence of the Confederate States is a fact as well as a necessity; the impossibility of reducing them is demonstrated. Can Europe wait any longer before recognizing them? Will she require that they shall have taken Washington? That will be asking of them what was not asked of the Greeks, the Belgians, or the Italians. It suffices for the recognition of the independence of these peoples that they were masters of Athens, Brussels, and Milan. We did not wait till they had taken Constantinople, the Hague, and Vienna. They had driven away the enemy. That was enough."

*Losses of North Carolina Regiments.—To the Editor of the Whig:*—Some time ago I saw a statement copied into the Whig from a Southern paper, in which the North Carolina loss in the battles around Richmond was estimated at 2,600 killed and wounded. I knew at the time that it was an error, and I desire to give now, as near as possible, the true loss. I have before me a list of the wounded in the different hospitals in Richmond. This list numbers 3,468. In this list the names of but few of those who were taken to private houses, or who remained in the Brigade hospitals, near the battle-fields, are to be found. The killed probably exceeded a thousand, for in twenty-one Regiments that have reported through the papers, the killed is put down at 549. North Carolina had thirty-eight regiments and three batteries in the fight. It will not, therefore, be deemed extravagant to estimate the total loss—killed and wounded—at 5,000, quite one-third of the entire loss sustained by the entire army, if the reports are true that have been published in the papers of your city. The 12th Regiment, Col. Wade, sustained probably the heaviest proportionate loss, it being some 53 per cent. The loss of the 4th North Carolina at Seven Pines was some 65 per cent., possibly the greatest loss that any Confederate regiment has borne in one battle during the war. ITURBIDE.

Leasburg, N. C.

*Tyrrell.*—We learn that Eli Spruill Esq. has been elected to the Commons from Tyrrell.

*Raleigh Standard.*

**Headquarters 54th Reg't N. C. Militia.**

COMMISSIONED Officers of the 54th Reg't are hereby commanded to assemble in the Town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday 14th day of October, all Conscripts in their commands, and all soldiers absent from their Regiments without leave, provided with 3 days' rations, ready to proceed to the Camp of Instruction near Raleigh.

All officers refusing or neglecting to comply with the above order will subject themselves to the penalties of Court Martial and consequent reduction to the ranks.

WM. McL. McKAY,
Col. 54th Reg't N. C. Militia.

G. H. HAIGH, Adj't.
Sept. 29, 1862.

**Executive Department North Carolina,**
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 22, 1862.

THE $50 Bounty will be paid to all men who come into Camp under this call before they leave to join their Regiments.

65- 4t] J. G. MARTIN, Adj't General.

**STOLEN.**

ON Monday night, 29th Sept., my BUGGY and HARNESS were stolen. The Buggy was a wide one in the seat, with green cushions; the Harness common, but nearly new. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Buggy and Harness.

Mrs. CAROLINE MILLER,
On the Fayetteville & Southern Plank Road,
Robeson county.

Oct. 1, 1862. 65-3pd

## CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

*2d N. C. Troops, Sept. 14, on South Mountain.*

Co. C—Killed: H B Harris, —— Nash. Wounded: Joel Jones, in thigh; W B Martin, in arm; Jas H Kornegay, in leg, severely; J C King, in hand.

D—Killed: Wiley R Gay. Wounded: Corp'l Howard, arm; F E Sauls, dangerously; P Durden, arm; Thos Mumford, foot; T B A Moore, in neck; W L Barnes, thigh; Nathan Eason.

E—Wounded: Jas Duncan, arm.

F—Killed: B F White. Wounded: P Bennett, B Jackson. Wounded and prisoners: G Hawkins, J Donnell, S McCaffity, D Sutton, W W Carroll, J Lewis.

G—Wounded: Corp'l J McDaniel, in face; W Jones, in leg; W B Koonce, leg.

I—Wounded: J P Ives, arm; R A Buck, in bowels, severely; W E Green, arm.

K—Wounded: Corp'l H Davenport, in leg severely; Henry Hall, in thigh.

*Engagement at Sharpsburg, Sept. 17.*

Killed: Col C C Tew.

B—Wounded: Lieut J C Gorman, slightly; Henry Mercer, shoulder; E Flowers, leg; Wm Rose, dangerously; G Fulgham, head and leg, slightly; H Parker, head, slightly; M Owens, severely. Watson Wells, slightly.

C—Killed: Alex Rogers. Wounded: C Manning, Osborn Tew, L Cherry, O B Taylor, G D Mosingo. —— Matthews.

D—Wounded: Lieut J C Applewhite, in arm, severely; C Pittman, foot; Serg't W E Yelverton, hand, slightly.

F—Killed: Serg't A J Taylor, Wyatt Adcock, W Bowers. Wounded: Corp'l E H Hardison, —— Edwards, —— Tiner, A Willis, S Johnson, slightly.—Wounded and prisoner: Thos Rouse.

G—Wounded: R S Ray, head, slightly.

H—Killed: Serg't. Joseph R Herring, Sam'l Hines. Wounded: Serg't R W Henry, thigh, dangerously.

I—Killed: Jos Styron. Wounded: J P Dowty, face, slightly; E J Brooks, neck and face, severely; Jno H Jones, arm, slightly. Wounded and prisoner: Capt D W Hartt. Wounded and Missing: Jas H Morris.

K—Wounded: Serg't Maj J J Brown, arm, slightly; Serg't W J Street, head, slightly; Corp'l Carter, Frank Mason, neck, severely.

The following are, up to this time, missing. Many of them are undoubtedly prisoners, and some of them wounded. The position of the Regiment on the 17th, rendered escape very difficult.

B—Capt Jno Howard, Mack Kelly, Jos Batts, W C Batts, John Evans, Rayford Thompson, Jacob Flowers, P N Blissett.

C—Joshua Price, W Herring, Thos Jones, W A Cherry, Benj Blackwell, —— Pearce, Bishop D J Brock, M Sullivan.

D—Corp'l K S Lewis, W Gurganus, Jno Mann, Calvin Ellis.

E—Jas Dougherty, John A Holly, Jacob Williams, F Peterson, L Hall, Miles Sessoms.

F—Lieut R S Wetherington, Thos Laughinghouse, Jno W Carter, Abel Taylor, Ferrell Hudson, Calvin Luther, David Bryant, W L Simmons, Robt Flake, E Sellars.

G—Corp'l C H Koonce, L H Williams, W H Waters.

H—Lieut N B Whitfield, L K Crawford, R F Gurley, S Toler, F Marlow, Thos Jelks, W Corbitt, R B Hines.

I—W A Walker, A J Cook, J B Watson, A B Powell, Geo E Vogler, C B Gray, E S Smaw, J Koppell, Sam'l Goodfriend.

K—Serg't J M Wise, Corp'l A Fulford, F J Cherry, S Cuthrell, W Carter, Jno Dowdy, Chas M Fields, S W Jones, J K Lane, Robt Rice, W Cecileamp, L Whitehurst.

The following are ascertained to be prisoners. Those marked with a * have come in on parole.

B—David Deans,* Corp'l Eatman.*

D—Lovitt Pierce,* H Ward,* Corp'l Barnes,* J Q Avery, J W Lock.

H—Lieut D D Monroe.*

K—Corp'l R P Dowdy.

The list is not probably absolutely correct, but is as nearly so as I can make it.

A. A. WATSON, Chaplain.

*24th Regiment N. C. T., Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17.*

A—Killed: Corp'l Jeremiah Glenn; Privates Robert R Moore, Jno W Ramsey, Jos Fowler. Wounded: Privates Alex K Love, dangerously; Abner W Clayton, severely; Wm Whitt, mortally; Jesse W Beaver, slightly; Wiley Buchanon, slightly; Thos Gwinney, slightly; Jas E Barker, slightly.

B—Killed: Privates Wm B Alphin, Martin Cowell. Wounded: Lieut W T Ellis, slightly; Privates Lorenzo Bryan, severely; Edw'd Scott, James Hudson, slightly. Missing: Privates Wm B Kellum, Jos McKinney.

C—Killed: Private Jas L Whitley. Wounded: 2d Lt Harris Earp, severely; Privates Peyton Hinton, severely; Hugh McGlynn, Rufus Wall, Henry V Bunch, James K Ferrill, slightly.

D—Wounded: Lieut Wm J Squiggins, slightly; Private Henry Pair severely.

E—Wounded: Serg't Wm Elridge, severely; Privates Bailey R Massengill, severely; J Langly, slightly.

F—In Observer of last Monday.

G—In Observer of last Monday.

H—Killed: Private Moses B Bradsher. Wounded: Privates Joseph J Day, slightly; Wm P Moore, severely; Wm H Ramsey, dangerously; Jno R Tingen, slightly.

I—Killed: Privates Reuben Barber, J E Johnson, Jas H Surles. Wounded: Corp'l Barna Sheridan, severely; Privates James N Allen, slightly; Ingram Moore, slightly; Jno R Barber, slightly; Jno Jones, slightly.

K—Killed: Private Solomon Pearce. Wounded: Lt F P Pearce, slightly; Serg't J H Hopkins, slightly; Corp'l Gains Cheeves, severely; Privates Jas F Baker, Gilbert W Cone, Gaston H Dodd, slightly.

In the skirmish of Sept. 9th, near the Aqueduct over the Monocasey, Capt George T Duffy was mortally wounded. ADJUTANT, 24th N. C. T.

*A Whole Camp Skedaddling.*—The New York Post states that about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the 26th and part of the 27th New Jersey regiments, numbering about 2,000 men, who were in camp, near Rossville, N. J., scattered in all directions. The Post says:

The men were sworn in on Thursday, received their clothing yesterday, and "skedaddled" to-day, after vainly imploring the officers to give them a day or two of grace in town. The camp is near Newark, and the men effected a "strategic" movement down the bank of the canal to that city, choosing the shortest route.


## VALUABLE HOTEL FOR SALE
### AT HIGH POINT, N. C.

BEING engaged in other pursuits, we have concluded to sell the very valuable four story BRICK HOTEL, opposite the Depot. This Hotel is well known to the traveling public. It is now being kept by the Misses Barbee; has been well patronized, even to the capacity of accommodations; the traveling custom is very great; besides it is an Eating House (supper and Breakfast,) for the Rail Road travel; it is one of the best Hotels along the N. C. Rail Road, in fact, equal to the best in the State.

As this property is well known, we deem it unnecessary to further describe it. Any person wishing to keep a Hotel, or invest his money profitably, may find in this property an extraordinary opportunity.

This valuable property will be sold at public sale on the 17th day of October next; possession given 1st Jan'y 1863. Terms easy; made known on day of sale.

The Misses Barbee, the present occupants, will sell on reasonable terms the most of the furniture now used in the House. JOHN CARTER.
W. SHEEK.

Sept. 30, 1862. 65-ts

## SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
### AT HIGH POINT, N. C.

ON Friday, October 17th, 1862, I will sell, to the highest bidder, five lots in the town of High Point, being the premises hitherto occupied by the High Point Female School. On one of the lots is a three-story BRICK BUILDING, containing 24 rooms; six of them 18 by 19 feet each; 9, 11 by 15 feet each; 4, 16 by 15 feet each, and one 33 by 15 feet. The other four rooms are in a wing, which contains also, a private stair-case. There is a two-story porch the full length of each front of the main building. Besides this building, the premises include a good Smoke-house and Pantry; a fine Brick Building containing kitchen, wash-room, ironing-room and clothes room; a servant's Dwelling House with two rooms; a very good stable with 15 stalls; and other necessary out-buildings, besides two wells of the purest water, each furnished with a good wooden pump. The garden cannot be surpassed.

The construction of the main building, as well as its location in the very *heart* of the village, and within 75 yards of the Railroad Station, render it peculiarly adapted for use as a Hotel. The premises include every convenience necessary for such an establishment.

Possession will be given to the purchaser on the 20th of December next.

Terms:—One-third of the purchase money payable on the 24th October 1862; one third April 24th, 1863, and the remainder October 24th, 1863.

By order of the Court of Equity for Guilford County.
S. LANDER, Commissioner.

Sept. 30, 1862. 65ts

**Cavalry Horse for Sale.**

I HAVE a No. 1 YOUNG HORSE for sale, suitable for Cavalry purposes. A. McEACHERN, Jr.

Fayetteville, Sept. 29. 65-3pd

## WAR NEWS.

*From the Army.*—RICHMOND, Oct. 2.—The only reliable information brought by the Central Cars last evening, was the confirmation of the report circulated in the City Monday, that Warrenton had been occupied by the Yankees, and our sick and wounded at that place taken prisoners and paroled. A number of the paroled men reached the City last evening by the Central Cars. They state that the town was occupied by the enemy's cavalry on Sunday evening, and that 811 sick and wounded were there at the time of the entrance of the enemy, undergoing medical treatment, all of whom were arrested and immediately paroled.

A wild rumor was brought by one of the passengers, and extensively circulated, to the effect that Lincoln had sent, by flag of truce to Gen. Lee, at Winchester, saying that if the Confederate States would stop the war, and at once swear allegiance to the United States Government, that the Northern States would pay the whole expense of the war incurred by both sections. Of course there is no truth in this report. A proposition of this kind would amount to nothing, for no one knows better than Lincoln himself, that it would not be entertained by the South for even a moment.—*Enquirer.*

*From the Army.*—RICHMOND, Oct. 3.—Our army is still at Winchester. The enemy are reported in force at Bunker Hill, 8 miles beyond.

A Yankee Colonel, formerly a member of Congress, whose name we could not learn, and two privates, were brought down by the Central cars yesterday evening.—*Enquirer.*

*From North Mississippi.*—MOBILE, Oct 2.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser from Tupelo, 2d, says that a company of Yankee cavalry yesterday penetrated to the railroad two miles south of Baldwin, and cut the telegraph wire. They were attacked by 25 of the 2d Tennessee cavalry, routed and driven off with a loss of seven killed and two prisoners. Our loss was 2 killed and none wounded.

*From Kentucky.*—One of the Senators from Kentucky has received a letter which states that on the 14th ult., Colonel Woodward with his rangers, seized four of the enemy's steamers on the Cumberland, at a point opposite to Canton. The valuable cargoes were saved and the steamers destroyed.

The Cumberland River was in our possession from the Kentucky line to Russellville in Logan county. Buell, on the 22d, was at Bowling Green, on the Green River. Bragg and Kirby Smith were before Louisville, with the expectation of taking it very soon.—*Rich'd Enquirer, 2d inst.*

*The Fever.*—Owing to circumstances beyond the control of the Mayor, the number of deaths since our last issue cannot be obtained, nor can we arrive at any fair approximation. Reports from all the physicians but one, have been received relative to the number of new cases occurring yesterday. Estimating for the one whose report has not been received, the number of new cases yesterday, Monday, Sept. 29th, was 43, showing evidently that the epidemic is not abating. At 12 o'clock to-day, the thermometer stands at 82 in the shade, but the sun is exceedingly oppressive, more so, it appears to us than even at midsummer.—*Wil. Journal, 30th inst.*

The Fever does not abate its progress, but its visitations are much less fatal in proportion to the numbers taken. Yesterday there were 41 new cases with only 8 interments in Oakdale Cemetary. If taken at once the fever seems to yield readily. If not,—or it neglected too long, the chances are very small.—*Ib, 1st inst.*

The learn that 35 new cases have been reported since our last. We have not ascertained the exact number of deaths, but know of six.

The scope of the disease does not seem to be much changed, but we are happy to learn that it continues to yield more readily to treatment.

*Ib., 2d inst.*

*The Chatham Railroad.*—The Directors of this road have resolved to locate it from Raleigh by way of Page's, on the N. C Railroad, eight miles from Raleigh; thence on the ridge to Haw river, crossing near Haywood; thence up the north bank of Deep river, by Lockville, to the Coal Fields. It is contemplated to build first the portion between Page's and Lockville, 23 miles; and after this portion is finished, to proceed in the construction of the remainder. From Lockville there is water communication with the Coal Fields, the dams and locks at and above Lockville being in good order. This portion of the road will be ready to let to contract during the present month, and planters in the eastern portion of the State will do well to take their slaves from proximity to Yankee gunboats, and employ them on contract on this road.

Messrs. Washington, Hoyt and Murdoch are making iron at their furnaces on Deep river, said to be of excellent quality. Large quantities of coal have been mined, and it is lying at the mouth of the pits waiting for transportation, and we hope the Chatham Railroad will be pressed to completion, in order that the indispensable iron and coal there may reach the markets of the Confederacy. The expense of hauling one ton of coal by wagon from Lockville to Raleigh, thirty-one miles, is now *eleven dollars and a half!* It is now selling in this city at $18 per ton, whereas, if this road were constructed, it could be sold here at $5 or $6. Were the road now in operation, the stock would pay equal to any in the State. The purpose of the Railroad Companies of three States to establish foundries and forges on Deep river, to supply their own wants, is a sufficient proof of the great importance of this road, and shows the necessity of its early completion.

*Raleigh Standard.*

*The Piedmont Railroad.*—The Danville Appeal states that the contractors are vigorously prosecuting this important work. The entire grading is to be completed by the 1st of May next, under a heavy penalty. Already a mile or so of it is done, and a large number of hands are engaged upon it every day. The number of hands will be increased shortly to fifteen hundred, and it is said the grading will be done by Christmas, perhaps.

**SALT PANS.**

ON the 11th inst., I shall offer for sale 20 SALT PANS.

D. ANDERSON.

Oct. 2. 65-3t

**After this date I will** pay Five Cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.

Oct. 2. 1862. D. MURPHY. 65-

**Land for Sale.**

THE subscriber wishes to sell his plantation on the West side of Cape Fear, near Gray's Creek P. O., 14

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6, 1862.


No Battle Yet.—The expected battle at or near Winchester has not taken place yet, so far as we have heard, and the past week has been rather a quiet one.

A good deal of anxiety is felt in regard to expected yankee movements in other quarters. It is supposed that while Gen. Lee has the larger portion of our force in Northern Virginia, the yankees may endeavor to reach Richmond from some other quarter. The Examiner thinks that the river, via Drewry's Bluff, will be selected for this movement, and not Fredericksburg, though reports of movements in the latter direction abound.

Provisions for Wilmington.—We call the attention of our country readers to the action of our town authorities in regard to a supply of provisions, &c., to be sent to the relief of the sick and distressed in Wilmington. In addition to this notice we may add, that a handbill has been sent up the railroad informing the public in that section that a committee consisting of Thos S. Lutterloh and A. W. Steel, Esqs. will go up the road on Wednesday next for the purpose of purchasing live stock, fowls, &c. &c.

On Saturday morning last a subscription for this object was made by our citizens to the amount of about $2,000. As it was supposed that so much could not readily be invested here in fresh provisions, we learn that $500 of the amount has been remitted to Wilmington in cash.

Separate subscriptions have been made by the employees at the Arsenal, and by refugees from Wilmington, but we have not heard the amount of either.

Surgeons and Nurses for Wilmington.—The conduct of Gen. Beauregard towards the afflicted people of Wilmington is worthy of special notice. As soon as he heard that assistance was needed, he sent off one of his Surgical Staff, who possessed skill and experience to inspire confidence and to allay the panic produced by a disease with which the local Physicians had not been familiar. As soon as the General could get permission from Richmond, he despatched four other of the Army Surgeons under his command, of course selecting those who were familiar with the disease and willing to go, viz: Doctors North, Wragg, Huger and White. Among them are some of the best Physicians of Charleston.

The Mayor of Charleston, too, has sent a number of Physicians and a large number of nurses.

And the Rev. Dr. Corcoran of Charleston has come on with four "Sisters of Mercy" of that city.

Altogether the sympathy with the afflicted city is alike creditable to the General and to Charleston and useful to the recipients of their generous aid.

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Self-preservation is no doubt the first law of nature. It is a conservative law, but like all other things, its impulses may be carried too far; and instead of a good, become an evil. It may degenerate into the most abject cowardice, or the most revolting selfishness.

Now, we beg our present and absent citizens, the people of our country and of our sister communities, to think about this matter a little. Use all proper precautions, as wise men, but do not run into panic like children. Do not go unnecessarily into danger, but do not run away foolishly from the mere suspicion of it.

Yellow Fever, like any other epidemic, may require a *nidus*—an egg, a seed from which to grow, but all experience shows that it will *not* grow unless the state of the atmosphere favors its growth. It will not spread in the interior.

Why then should our interior friends, beyond the reach of tide-water, at points where you *could* not get yellow fever to spread in a single case,—why, we say, should our friends so situated, be so rigid, as we understand some of them are, in their non-intercourse notions, tabooing every stray man, woman or child that has been in Wilmington within the memory of anything not more than two months old. To know that old and really good friends, who would stand up to you in ordinary times, would, if they met you now, turn away from you as though you were a leper, is not cheering. It does not exalt our ideas of human nature, especially when you know that it is mere panic; that reason and fact demonstrate that the disease *never* has been communicated in the interior, or beyond the reach of the atmosphere adapted to its propagation.—*Wil. Journal.*

We copy the above for the sake of some good ideas in it, and to correct an erroneous notion which seems to have been the occasion for its publication. As Fayetteville is an interior town, and as circumstances lead to the belief that it is *the* interior town to which the Journal alludes, it is proper to say that no non-intercourse with Wilmington has been ordered or enforced here, and no man, woman or child of the hundreds now here and constantly arriving from Wilmington has been tabooed here, except in cases where persons came here sick with yellow fever, with which they left Wilmington; and in such cases it was hardly to be expected that they would receive a very cordial welcome, though even in those cases citizens of this town upon whom they had claims have not hesitated to show them every attention within their power. It is true that our town authorities used the term "all intercourse between the town of Wilmington and Fayetteville be and is hereby suspended," &c. But they went on to show that this suspension was in fact only a quarantine of 48 hours half a mile below the town. This system of quarantines is universal all over the world as applied to vessels and people coming to a place from any other place where an infectious and malignant disease prevails. Wilmington itself, though it could to all appearance receive no additional damage by an arrival of a vessel with the yellow fever on board, has now a vessel quarantined because it comes from Nassau and has that disease among its crew. But in truth even this intended restriction (not suspension) of intercourse is almost totally inoperative here. Boats are indeed stopped below town, but all apparently well persons come into town without molestation. We seem to have secured the odium without the advantages of non-intercourse.

The Journal expresses itself very emphatically as to the impossibility of introducing the disease above tide-water. We have entertained very much the same opinion, but many differ with the Journal and with us. It is a point upon which the Yellow Fever Doctors differ. That being the case, public officers of a town have no right to neglect proper precautions, whatever their individual opinions. So generally, indeed, do the people of the country differ from the Journal's opinions, that after all the precautions taken here the markets have been seriously affected. Without them, we should have been cut off altogether, to the damage of Wilmington as well as Fayetteville.

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The calamity which has visited Wilmington has carried off some of its most valued citizens. Prominent among them is the venerable Jas. S. Green, for many years Treasurer of the W. & W. railroad, who may possibly have had an enemy—for no man can altogether control the feelings of other men—but if he had, it is hazarding nothing to say that *he* was no man's enemy; a heart more overflowing with the milk of human kindness perhaps no more man ever possessed. He was, we believe, about 73 years of age.

Next, and even a greater loss to the community, as his profession gave him a wider circle of duties and usefulness, we may mention Dr. Jas. H. Dickson, the Christian gentleman, the eminent Physician, the ripe scholar. He had a reputation throughout the State, but here, the scene of his early professional labors, he is remembered with a personal affection as warm as the public respect was sincere.

Among the many business men, less known to us, we learn that Mr. Jewett, Cashier of the Bank of Wilmington, enjoyed and deserved a high degree of public regard.

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2d N. C. Cavalry.—By letter from a member of this Regiment, dated Richmond, Oct. 3d, we learn that the Regiment started for Northern Virginia on the 2d inst.

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**Congress.—There has been nothing of interest since our last report except the passage by the House of the Exemption Bill greatly amended; the refusal of the Senate to concur in the amendments; the appointment of Conference Committees which have agreed upon a bill accepted by the Senate, but yet unacted on by the House.**

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**The Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory.—Lieut. Col. J. A. deLagnel, so favorably known here while stationed at the Arsenal with the Company of the 2d U. S. Artillery, before the war, and since so distinguished in the Confederate Army, at the Rich Mountain and other battles, has been assigned to the command of the Fayetteville Arsenal, in place of Maj. Booth, deceased, and has arrived and entered upon his duties.**

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**From the Salt Works.—One of the evils of the disease prevailing in Wilmington is the interruption of the manufacture of Salt in that section. We learn that a number of white men from the up country, who have been employed at the State and other Salt works, have passed through this place on the way to their homes. They stated that they were compelled to come off for want of provisions, which could not be obtained in Wilmington, as formerly.**

**A party of them passing through town on yesterday afternoon, inquired if the yellow fever was very bad here? Being assured that there was no case here, and had been none except the three cases brought from Wilmington and officially reported, they stated that they were told on the road that there had been a hundred deaths here; and that one man had told them yesterday morning, within 20 miles of town, that there had been sixteen new cases on Saturday! It is rather annoying to hear of the circulation of such monstrous stories. The public may rely upon what they find on the subject in this paper. The town authorities wisely and honestly tell the whole truth about it.**

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**Partisan Rangers.—From a member of Capt. McNeill's Partisan Rangers, just arrived, we hear of two recent skirmishes with the yankees, in the first of which, near Pollocksville, Jones county, two yankee troopers were killed by one member of the company, discharging both barrels of his gun; and in the second, very near to Newbern, a yankee and a negro were killed. No one hurt on our side.**

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**A Crime and a Blunder.—According to French ethics a blunder is worse than a crime. The London Times, arguing in anticipation of such a proclamation as that of Lincoln in regard to emancipation, pronounces in advance that it would be both "a crime and a blunder." It (the Times) "trusts that President Lincoln will refrain from an act which *will be at once a crime and a blunder, which will in no way advance the federal cause,* but only deepen and make eternal the hatred between the two sections." But Lincoln has not refrained. He has committed the crime and the blunder, which will in no way advance his cause, but will strengthen the Southern arm, bring down, it is reverently hoped, still more of the Divine vengeance, and intensify the world's contempt for the yankee nation and its sympathy with the South.**

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**Grumbling.—That incessant grumbler, the Richmond Examiner, is still displeased with our military operations. Hear it:—**

**"The efforts and victories of the Southern Confederacy up to this time have been only the blundering blows of a blind giant. When the enemy rubs up against the military power, the army hits, sometimes with a stunning effect. But the success is all barren, isolated, and without ulterior consequence. It is impossible to find even the trace of a plan in the conduct of the war," &c.**

**Why don't Gen. Lee let the Examiner into the secret of his plans? Or, what would doubtless please that paper still better, adopt the Editor's plans?**

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**A Fredericksburg paper says:—**

**"Our invaders have cause to remember the rebel city of Fredericksburg and rue the unlucky day that sent them to this vicinity. To come here only seals the doom of every Yankee who accomplishes it. Col Kingsbury, its last Military Governor, severely wounded in the Sharpsburg battle, is dead and buried. Gen. King, seized with a fit during a previous fight, has since died. Those who may have escaped so far, are doubtless trembling with apprehension of the fate which assuredly awaits them."**

**It was supposed that this was Col. Charles P. Kingsbury, formerly for a short time in charge of the arsenal at this place; but we learn that he was in Brooklyn on the 21st Sept., four days after the battle, and had not been in active service for some two months.**

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**Deaths of Soldiers.—Killed in the late battle of Manassas, Aug. 30th, Beverly B. Brantley, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Brantley, and brother of the Rev. Dr. John J. Brantley, of Newberry, S. C. He was a member of Co. A, Hampton Legion, and was among the earliest to volunteer, though a mere youth, when the war broke out.**

**In this town, on the 4th inst., at the residence of his brother, (U. Schermerhorn,) Mr. Ira Schermerhorn, aged 36. He belonged to Capt. Martin's Co. from Moore county, was ill with typhoid fever in Richmond, but recovered sufficiently to come here, where he died suddenly from inflammation of the bowels occasioned by imprudence in diet.**

**In Wilkes County, of wounds in the Richmond battles, on the 9th ult., Lieut. John Kerr Smith, in his 35th year.**

**At Richmond, July 24th, Benjamin H. Childers, of Co. G, 38th Reg't, in the 22d year of his age.**

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

MAYORALTY OF FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 4, 1862.

**Capt. Barber who died in this town yesterday is reported as a case of yellow fever. Capt. Barber ran the steamer "North Carolina" between this place and Wilmington, and of course contracted the disease in Wilmington. This makes the third death by yellow fever in this town and vicinity since the disease broke out in Wilmington. All three cases came from Wilmington. No case exists now.**

ARCH'D McLEAN, Mayor.

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Fayetteville, Oct. 3.

**At a meeting of the Mayor and Commissioners, held at their office, this day, the following Resolutions were passed.—**

**Resolved, That this Board deeply sympathizing with the citizens of our sister town of Wilmington, in their afflicted condition, will take all means in its power for their relief.**

**Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to raise the means necessary to procure supplies for the sufferers in Wilmington, and to purchase, collect and forward every thing likely to be necessary and acceptable to the inhabitants of that town, in their present troubles.**

**Resolved, That the citizens of this town and county be solicited to co-operate and assist in carrying out the purposes of this proceeding.**

**Whereupon, the following Committee was appointed, viz:—A. W. Steel, S. J. Hinsdale, E. J Lilly, H. L. Myrover, J. D Williams, A. Johnson, Jr., John C. Haigh, T. S. Lutterloh.**

**Ordered, That the Mayor be added as Chairman, and that he be requested to communicate with the Mayor of Wilmington and ascertain in what way we can best serve the wants of his people.**

**From the Minutes.**

**A. M. CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.**

**The Committee named above, desire to buy all suitable Market articles for the sick and distressed citizens of Wilmington, and are pleased to inform the farmers in the surrounding country that Mr. Alex. Johnson, Jr., North-East corner of Market Square, has kindly consented to receive and pay for all such articles as may be brought to his Store; and it is hoped that those having articles likely to be needed for the above objects will bring them in to Mr. Johnson without delay.**

**Fayetteville, Oct. 4. 66-2t**

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☞ A citizen of Montgomery sends us a communication assailing by name two other citizens of that county. We have no knowledge of the parties assailed nor of the matters of which our correspondent writes, but it is plain that his communication will lead to strife and long controversy, to be settled at last in the Courts. It is therefore declined. As it must so end it were better to begin the controversy in Court rather than in this paper.

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a handsome donation of Brandy, Whiskey and Wine from Mr W T Horne; 60 yards sheeting and two shirts through Mr Jas G Cook; 1 box shaving soap from Mr G W Lawrence; 3 packages herbs from Mrs Catharine Evans, and 1 jar of honey from Mr James Martine.

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

Camp Holmes, near Raleigh, Oct. 3.

Messrs. Editors: Lincoln has played his last card in a desperate game. He believes he will win, but we *must* and *will* prevent him. We cannot and *will* not be subject to such a people.

The theatre of the war now presents a noble opportunity for examples of heroic and patriotic devotion. Never was there a wider field for talent or deeper soil for genius than is now presented in the cause and destiny of our own native South. Every good citizen and friend of liberty should lend his best energies to the work, and by word, thought and act, whether in the field or at home, should give aid and encouragement.

Conscripts are arriving rapidly under the energetic and efficient management of Gov. Vance. They generally are more easily disciplined and are men of more tender feelings (those that have come in) than any class of military men we have. They are mostly good citizens in moderate circumstances, with young and dependent families. They are not able to get substitutes or to leave home till actually compelled. They come here to do their duty and submit to orders because there is necessity, and not for frolic and excitement.

The Lunatic Asylum near Raleigh always attracts the attention of travellers. The building is very large and conspicuous. It cost the State $250,000 and has been in operation about seven years, during which time there have been over 500 patients under treatment—some 200 of whom are there now. An ordinary case of insanity, Dr. Fisher, who has charge of the Institution, says, requires about six months' treatment. Not one-fifth are restored. Most of the patients are sustained by the State, for which there is an annual appropriation of $25,000. $200 a year is charged for board and treatment of a patient. The celebrated Miss Dix, a northern lady who has devoted her time to charitable institutions and is now attending hospitals at the North, was instrumental in founding this Institution. A library is much needed and there should be gardens, fields, woods, mechanical shops, and every practicable variety to suit different testes. This would no doubt tend to palliate and remove mental derangements, which I think must be increased by idleness and solitary confinement.

Your correspondent hopes he can soon address you from the army in the field—from his post "by the flashing of the guns." LONG GRABS.

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

Camp Walker, near Drury's Bluff, Sept. 29, 1862.

Whereas, God in his all wise providence, has seen fit to remove from us our late companion in arms, Geo. W. DeKay, who volunteered in Capt. Alex. Murchison's Cavalry Company, "Highland Rangers," and died on the 12th inst., leaving a wife and one child to mourn their loss.

Resolved, 1st, That this Company has lost one of its most faithful members, the community in which he resided an upright citizen, his disconsolate wife a kind companion, his child an indulgent father.

Resolved 2d, That in the sad dispensation of Providence we behold the work of Him who in divine wisdom doeth all things for the best to the creatures of his hand.

Resolved, 3d, That we extend our sympathies to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased soldier.

Resolved, 4th, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent the family of the deceased, and to the Fayetteville Observer for publication

Serg't K. A. McDONALD,
ROB'T B. CROW,
WM. B. HOLLIDAY, } Committee.

Presbyterian please copy.

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*Progress of the Fever.*—The physicians report 34 new cases on yesterday. We also hear of 11 deaths in town, and a lady on the Sound, Mrs. Alexander McRae, Jr.

We hear of 8 or possibly 9 interments yesterday. On the day before yesterday there were seven interments instead of six as stated approximately.—*Wil. Journal, 3d*

Forty new cases are reported to have occurred yesterday. There were 10 burials in Oakdale Cemetery, and 3 left over for interment this morning.

The following will exhibit as near as may be, the progress of the disease for the last seven days. The number of new cases is given correctly for each day from the reports furnished to the Mayor. The deaths are compiled from the interments at Oakdale Cemetery, and such other means of information as we could obtain. It is possible, therefore, that part of the mortality of one day may be set opposite to another, but none are counted twice, so that the aggregate result is the same:

| | New cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday, Sept. 27, | 29 | 18 |
| Sunday, " 28, | 45 | 20 |
| Monday, " 29, | 48 | 10 estimated. |
| Tuesday, " 30, | 41 | 8 |
| Wednesday, Oct. 1, | 35 | 7 |
| Thursday, " 2, | 34 | 11 |
| Friday, " 3, | 40 | 13 |
| Total, | 267 | 82 |

This would exhibit a mortality equal to 30 per cent. of the reported cases. It is probable, however, that a large proportion of the deaths occur among the old cases, as those taken this week are generally reported upon more favorable terms. We are not certain that we have reported all the deaths, but think we are in the main correct.

Skillful medical attendance, with good and careful nursing, may and do mitigate the severity of the disease, but while the weather continues as it is, we doubt whether its spread can be otherwise restricted than by the want of fuel to feed upon.

We have heard of 6 deaths since our issue of yesterday.

*Casualties at Sharpsburg.*—Co. K. (Atwood's) 48th Reg't N. C. T.

Killed: Tyre Crews, Jacob Wier, Joseph Teague. Wounded: Capt. Ben Atwood (wounded and captured,) Henry Burk (leg off,) Buck Venable, John Mendenhall, Thomas Tower, Nath. Brown, Haywood Brown, Andrew Fletcher, (feared mortally,) Augustine Cronich, Wm. Spach, Gilliam Porter, John Nading, (slightly,) Moses Rominger, (badly, and left on the field,) Martin Smith, John Yarboro, (slightly,) Egbert Hauser, and a number of others missing and wounded. Among the missing are Benton Sapp, E. D. Spach, John F Boles, and I. B Badenhammer.

Since the foregoing, we also learn that Capt. P. Miller, commanding the 21st Reg't, was killed, and Alfred Stephens. Sam'l C James was shot through the ear, the ball penetrating slightly the jaw.

The 21st Reg't now numbers only 150 men.—*Salem Press.*

*Companies "C" and "E," First N. C. Troops.*

Co. C.—Killed—W Huffom Walker, David P Herring. Wounded—Wm D Holly, H S Keith, J T Bridgers, W H Batten, A G Batten, D S Barnes, J T Bass, C H Baker, Wm Gay, R J Hinnant, W B Johnson, S A Morris, G O'Neill, A D Pitman, L Pace, S R Thomson, E Y Thomson. Missing—F M Keith, J H Lewis, H B Hollimon, T Hinnant, C D Horrell, J Pilkerton, J W Thomson, M Wall, J Hinnant.

E.—Killed—H G Williams. Wounded—Sergt G C Guthrie, Corpl A Williamson, Privates S R Bell, S D Thompson, Lt J Hamilton, F Sutton, J S Long, T Owins, P L Foust, D Huffman, S Albright. Missing—C Capps, R Capps, J Parris, J Greely, A Isiy, A L Coble, J Dickson, E Simmons, R J Fossit.—*Wil. Journal.*

Nat. Kerr, youngest son of Judge Kerr, and a private in the Yanceyville Greys, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by one of our own men in the midst of a recent battle near Manassas. Being in a front line as he raised his head to shoot a rifle ball from the rear ranks passed through it. He was an estimable and promising young man.—*Milton Chronicle.*

*From Tennessee.*—Chattanooga, Oct. 2.—A company of partisan rangers yesterday drove the Yankee pickets, at Flat Rock, back to Nashville, killing several. Flat Rock is three miles from Nashville.

The Nashville Dispatch, of the 30th, says that the steamer Forlorn Hope was captured a few miles below there, on Sunday, by the rebels. The impression in Nashville is that Bragg has taken Louisville.

There is no doubt about the starving condition of the people in Nashville.

*Salt from Kanawha.*—Maj. Thomas L Broun, Quartermaster at Dublin Depot on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, announces the arrival there on the 26th, of two wagons belonging to Pulaski farmers from the Kanawha Salt Works, each loaded with forty six bushels of salt. The price given in Kanawha was 35 cents per bushel. Now is the time for the farmers to send their wagons to Kanawha, loaded with government supplies, and return loaded with salt for their own use. Hire will be paid and rations and forage furnished to the end of the trip to all wagons taking out a load of government supplies. The distance from Dublin Depot to the Kanawha Salines is about 150 miles, and the roads at present are in good order. Wagons can get loaded with army supplies at Dublin, and corn can be purchased in Kanawha to forage them back.—*Pet. Express.*

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THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

By recent arrivals from our army beyond Winchester, we learn that its position has not been changed within the past week. It is still in the neighborhood of Bunker Hill. We hear of no indications of an attack by the enemy. It is the opinion in well-informed circles here that the enemy does not feel himself in a condition to advance, and that when the fight does take place it will be brought on by Gen. Lee. Had the enemy courted battle he would have pushed rapidly forward after crossing the Potomac, instead of loitering in the old fields about Martinsburg. As it is he appears to have re-crossed into Virginia solely for appearance sake; for effect upon the populace of the North, and the moral effect upon his own army. Had he retreated after the battle of Sharpsburg, his army must have gone to pieces without another blow from the Confederates. Retreat was destruction, and advance impossible while our army confronted him. We left him an open and unobstructed road to and across the Potomac, and today he finds himself in the anomalous situation of an invader, who dreads and is guarding against an attack.

This being the awkward position of their greatest military chieftain and his "army of tried veterans," it is more than probable the Northern Government will attempt some diversion for his relief. We may expect to hear within the coming week that they are pushing columns of their new levies towards Warrenton and Fredericksburg, and perhaps massing troops at Williamsburg and Suffolk. Should they do this, and make demonstrations from any or all of these points, the fact should occasion not a moment's uneasiness in the minds of our citizens. While Gen. Lee holds McClellan's host in the hollow of his hand, the authorities here are not idle or unwatchful. Any advance towards Richmond of hordes of raw Yankee militia is prepared for, and will be more than promptly met and disposed of.—*Examiner, 3d.*

There are indications, by many deemed conclusive, that the great battle in the region between Winchester and the Potomac, will not be much longer deferred. What all of these indications are we do not deem it wholly advisable to lay before the public. Passengers who left Winchester Thursday morning, bring the intelligence that our army, on Wednesday, moved forward from Bunker Hill towards Martinsburg, where the enemy's forces were believed to be concentrated; and that the Valley road from Staunton, Northward, was crowded with troops and munitions hurrying to the seat of war.

Reports from all sources concur in representing our army as much increased in numbers, high in health and spirits, and confident of victory. The only fear entertained is that McClellan will slip away from our front and avoid a battle. If, however, he should risk an engagement, he must be victorious or be ruined. The Potomac is in his rear and he will not find in Northern, as he did in Eastern Virginia, a White Oak Swamp to cover his retreat and embarrass his pursuers.—*Ib., 4th.*

There seems to be a general impression that our own forces and those of the enemy in the vicinity of the Potomac, are on the eve of a determined collision. We learn that on Tuesday last the enemy, in considerable force, advanced from Harper's Ferry as far as Charlestown, shelling that place from a point about one mile and a half east of the town. Ascertaining that the town was unoccupied by our forces, they moved up and took possession.

On Wednesday evening our cavalry pickets at Martinsburg fell back, and reported the advance of a column of the enemy on the Williamsport road.

The force of the enemy in and around Harper's Ferry is said to be very heavy. The division commanded by Gen. Geary occupies the Loudoun Heights. It is supposed that their main force has crossed, or intends to cross at the Ferry. The force which reached Charlestown Tuesday is believed to be the advance of their army.

From all accounts the condition of our army is excellent. The barefooted have been recently shod by large arrivals of shoes, and the commissariat is now abundantly supplied. The stragglers have all been gathered up, and the whole army is in buoyant spirits and confidently anticipating another brilliant triumph.

We yesterday received papers from Fredericksburg dated the day previous. The News says that for several days rumors of Yankees at Dumfries, Evansport, Tackett's Mills, Ellis's, Warrenton Junction, &c., have caused prophecies that they would renew their expensive sojourn in Fredericksburg. It turns out that the cannonading heard Monday and Tuesday was the noise of two gunboats on the Potomac, blowing up the fortifications left by our forces at Evansport last spring. They fear that we may blockade the Potomac again this winter.—*Richmond Dispatch, 4th*

It is reported that one hundred and twenty-five transports have gone up the Potomac to Alexandria, and it is supposed the purpose is to make another move on Richmond, either by way of Fredericksburg, or some other route.—*Whig, 4th.*

*General Lee Advancing.*—Passengers by the Central cars, last evening, give some additional information in regard to the movements of our army, and those of the enemy. The stragglers had nearly all returned to their different commands, and the army is now reported in excellent condition and spirits. The enemy, in force, was at Martinsburg, with his left extending to Harper's Ferry. Gen. Lee, with a strong force, was rapidly moving towards Martinsburg, and there was every probability that a desperate battle was about to be fought. Persons of intelligence from Winchester state that McClellan cannot avoid an engagement, unless he withdraws his army across the river—a move which it is next to impossible for him to make, as he was evidently being urged forward by the Yankee Administration and the clamors of the abolitionists. For him to retreat now, in the face of an enemy, who had thrown down the gauntlet to him, would tend almost as much to demoralize his army as would a defeat.

It is evidently the design of McClellan to land a large force—probably raw recruits—at Fredericksburg, with the view of retarding or operating against the movements of Gen. Lee in that direction, and thus open the road for himself to advance down the Valley. We are confident, however, that ample preparation has been made for him even in that quarter.

Gen. Lee has already given too many assurances of his ability, aided by his gallant army, to thresh the invaders of our homes, on any and every field, for us to entertain fears or doubts now, and we therefore feel warranted in saying that, when he strikes, McClellan and his "grand army" will again be beaten back in utter discomfiture and confusion.—*Enquirer, 4th.*

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LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

At a late hour last night, [says the Dispatch of the 4th,] we received New York and Baltimore papers of the 2d (Thursday.) The following dispatch is from McClellan's headquarters, dated Oct. 1st.

"Gen Pleasanton crossed the Potomac this morning at Shepherdstown, with a force of cavalry and artillery, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance in the enemy's rear, information having been received that their army had fallen back from the line of the river.

"He came up with them near Shepherdstown and drove them to Martinsburg, from which place they were soon shelled out by the artillery.

"His loss was two men wounded. The rebels had one man killed and two wounded.

"A rebel Lieutenant and two men were taken prisoners, and a number of wounded were paroled.

"Very few rebel troops are believed to be at Winchester, the greater portion of them being encamped between that place and Martinsburg.

"The work of reconstructing the Railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry is rapidly progressing, and will be completed to-morrow.

"Gens. McClellan and Marcy, and their staffs, paid a visit to Harper's Ferry, Bolivar, and Sandy Hook today.

The Herald's situation article says:

"By advices from Louisville we learn that Gen. Buell, who was temporarily deprived of his command and Gen. Thomas appointed in his place, was immediately reinstated at the request of Gen. Thomas himself and all the Major-Generals in the Army of the Ohio. Gen. Morgan is advancing rapidly towards the Ohio river, to reinforce Gen. Buell.

"From our correspondence from Hilton Head we learn that some important naval movements are on foot in that direction, probably towards Savannah and Mobile, under Com. Dupont. With regard to the rebel rams at Charleston and Savannah, we are informed that the Fingal is nearly completed, and that Com. Dupont is on the look out for her with the Wabash, which is constantly ready for action."

The official report of the Federal killed and wounded at Sharpsburg is 12,553.

Gold was quoted in New York on the 2d inst. at 122½.

A combined land and naval attack was expected by the Federals at Norfolk.

Brig. Gen. Rodman, wounded at Sharpsburg, is dead.

There are rumors of intended resignations in Lincoln's Cabinet.

The Federals have recaptured the seven engines recently taken by our troops near Warrenton.

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*The "Peace Proposition."*—The correspondent of the Savannah Republican, who recently alluded to certain peace overtures, said to have been made to Gen'l Lee when in Maryland, says, in a later letter:

"Nothing further has transpired in regard to the proposition reported to have been made by Gen. Lee to the Federal Government, and alluded to in a former letter of mine. I am credibly informed that such a proposition as that described was certainly made, and under circumstances that encouraged the hope of its acceptance. Recent events, however, may have given a different turn to the affair."

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A YANKEE SKETCH OF A REBEL GENERAL.

The Philadelphia Presbyterian gives a biography of Major-General D. H. Hill, of North Carolina. It says:

In former days, General D. H. Hill was Professor of Mathematics in Davidson College, North Carolina, which position he left in 1859 to become Principal of the North Carolina Military Institute, at Charlotte. He was then familiarly known as "the Major," having won that degree in the army of the United States, which he resigned to enter upon civil life. He was born in South Carolina, educated at West Point, and fought under General Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and bears still on his person some honorable scars which he received in that great contest. He is a small, slender man, with a quiet, determined air; not genial, but quite reserved, if not morose in manner, and gives the impression generally of one who is content to mind his own business, without concerning himself much with the affairs of others.

In his house he is calmly, coldly polite—nothing more. He was an admirable professor, being thoroughly versed in the studies of his department, and stimulating the students to unusual exertions; but so much of a martinet as to wish to introduce the strictness of West Point discipline into the college. He is a religious man, and was a ruling elder in the college church, and certainly discharged all the duties of his office in the church conscientiously and diligently. He taught a Bible class on the Sabbath, composed of the more advanced students, and having carried this class through the "Sermon on the Mount," he afterwards published the result of his studies on this part of Scripture in a volume which has been highly spoken of in various quarters. He afterwards wrote a series of articles for the North Carolina Presbyterian, which were collected and published in a book with the title "The Crucifixion of Christ." He was a member of the General Assembly which met at Indianapolis in 1859.

General Hill is a South Carolinian in all his feelings, principles and prejudices, and doubtless rejoices that he is such. He has nursed his hatred to the North to such a degree that it has become as near to a passion as his cold nature permits. In the year 1860 he delivered a lecture at several places in North Carolina, in which he complained bitterly of the injustice which had been done to the South by the Northern historians of the Revolutionary war, and in which he asserted, in substance, that all the battles gained in the Revolution by Northern troops were a series of "Yankee tricks," and that the real, hard, open fighting, had been done by the South. So inveterate is this enmity to Northern men and the Northern character in General Hill, that it creeps out in unexpected places and in most remarkable ways.

It would puzzle the ingenuity of most men to impart sectional feelings and prejudices into the neutral region of pure mathematics, but General Hill has succeeded in conveying covert sneers by algebraical symbols, and insinuating disparagement through mathematical problems. In 1857 he published a text book called the "Elements of Algebra," of which "T. J. Jackson," then "Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the Virginia Military Institute," now the famous rebel General, said, in a formal recommendation, that he "regarded it superior to any other work with which I am acquainted on the same branch of science." In this book we find a number of problems of which we give the following as samples:

"A Yankee mixes a certain number of wooden nutmegs, which cost him one-fourth of a cent a piece, with real nutmegs worth four cents a piece, and sells the whole assortment for 845, and gains $3 75 by the fraud. How many wooden nutmegs were there?" P. 124.

"At the Woman's Rights Convention held at Syracuse, New York, composed of one hundred and fifty delegates, the old maids, childless wives, and bedlamites, were to each other as the numbers 5, 7, and 3. How many were there of each class?" P. 129.

Davidson College, in which General Hill was Professor, is an institution belonging to the Presbyterians of North Carolina. Four years ago the writer was present at the annual commencement and heard the late Dr. Thornwell deliver one of his powerful and elaborate sermons. A number of persons were sitting on the day of commencement in the President's house, then occupied by Dr. Lacy, when the President entered, and introduced a gentleman to the company by the name of "Professor Jackson of Va."

He was a tall, rather noticeable person of unobtrusive manners, and sat engaged in conversation with some of those near him while in the room, and presently took his leave. It was understood that he was to be married in a few days to a daughter of the Rev. Dr. R. H. Morrison, a leading member of the Presbytery of Concord, and pastor of a church in the vicinity, into whose family General Hill had previously married. This was the only glance we ever had at the man who has since won so much notoriety as General "Stonewall" Jackson. His first wife, as is well known, was the daughter of Dr. George Junkin, now of Philadelphia.

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*Personal.*—Among the arrivals in Richmond yesterday was Mrs. Bradford, wife of A. W. Bradford, present Governor of Maryland. This lady is said to strongly sympathize with the South. Her son is in the Confederate army.—*Dispatch, 4th.*

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FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 6.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 50 to 52½.
Beef on foot 12½. Retail 10 to 15.
Beeswax 50 to 60.
Butter—In demand at 65 to 80 cts.
Chickens 50.
Copperas—None.
Corn 1 65 to 1 75.
Cotton 20
Cotton Yarn $4 to $4 50 per bunch.
Eggs 35 to 40 per dozen.
Flour—Declining; last sales $25 for Family.
Hides—Green 15 to 17; dry 40 to 45.
Iron $25 to $30 per keg.
Lard 35.
Molasses—N. O. $3 per gallon.
Nails $25 to $30 per keg.
Onions $3 per bushel.
Rye 2 50. Oats $1 25.
Rice—7½ to 8 cts. by the cask.
Sugar retailing at 75.
4-4 Sheetings 50. Osnaburgs 50.
Salt—Sound 12 50 for 50 lbs.
Spirits Turpentine 37½ to 50.
Tallow 50.
N. C. Corn Whiskey $5 to $6. Apple Brandy $5.
Wool 1 50.

Corrected by Pemberton & Sloan.

At Charlotte, Cotton 17 to 18½. Wheat 53 to 40 00. Corn 110 to 129. Flour $24 to 26 50. Bacon 33 to 35. Lard 33. Whiskey 6 50 to $7. Brandy, Peach $5, Apple 3 50.

At Augusta, Liverpool sack Salt has been sold as high as $110. 4-4 Sheetings, at auction, 61½ to 65½. Grey Tweeds 4 50, Jeans 2 65 to 2 90.

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**Headquarters 53d Regiment N. C. M.**

All Conscripts of the 53d Reg't who fail to report at the Court House to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, will be arrested as deserters. If any one thinks he will escape, let him prepare himself; no excuse short of a certificate from the Surgeon of the Camp of Instruction and approved by Maj. P. Mallett Comd'g, will be recognized.

Any officer of this Reg't failing to do his duty, upon sufficient proof, will be Court Martialed immediately and dealt with to the full extent of the law.

J. A. PEMBERTON,
Col. Comd'g 53d Reg't N. C. M.
Oct 6, 1862. 1t

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Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory,
Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1862.

**NOTICE.**

All persons having claims against this establishment on account of material furnished, will present the same at once, for settlement.

Immediate attention to the above is enjoined to secure the speedy payment to the claimants, as also for the closing of Major J. C. Booth's accounts.

J. A. deLAGNEL,
66tf Lieut. Col. C. S. A. Comd'g.

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OFFICE OF THE ACT'G ASS'T QUARTERMASTER,
Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1862.

**Wood wanted.**

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 20th of the present month, for the delivery of two hundred and ten cords of good *sound* black-jack wood, (210,) at the rate of thirty (30 cords) per month. The wood to be delivered at the Arsenal, where it will be properly corded. It must conform *strictly* to the standard measurement for cord wood, viz: 8' x 4' x 4'. Proposals to be marked "Proposals for wood for Act'g Ass't Quartermaster."

MATTHEW P. TAYLOR,
1st Lieut. Corps Art'y, P. A. C. S.,
66-2w and Act'g Ass't Quartermaster.

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**FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE.**

FOR Sale, an excellent Family Horse.
Address "W," at this Office.
Oct. 4 66-3t

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**EXECUTOR'S SALE.**

PURSUANT to an order of Court, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday the 15th of November 1862,

One Lot on Old Street, adjoining Baptist Church lot.
One Horse and Dray.
One Pew in the Episcopal Church.
Two shares Western Plank Road Stock.
Four shares Fay. and Raleigh Plank Road Stock.
Two shares Southern Plank Road Stock.

On a credit of six months, purchasers giving bond with approved security. B. W. ROBINSON,
Surviving Ex'r of O. P. Stark.
Oct. 1, 1862. 66-6ts


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DIED,

In this vicinity, on Friday last, SALLIE ELIZABETH, daughter of Wm. H. and Mary Carver, aged 9 years 4 months and 3 days.

In this county, on the 28th day of May last, Mr. CHARLES HARRIS, a native of Scotland, aged about 80 years.

In Chatham county, on the 15th ult., KATE ANNA, daughter of A. G. and M. E. Headen, aged 4 years 2 months and 10 days. Little Kate was a very sprightly and interesting child; being too good for earth, she's gone to Heaven.

At Moffitt's Mills, Randolph county, 21st August, of Diptheria, NANCY ELIZABETH, second daughter of H. T. and Martha Ann Moffitt, aged about 4 years. Also near the same place, of Diptheria, on 23d Aug., EMMA FLORENCE, infant and only daughter of Dr. S. J. and Mary Ann Moffitt, aged 17 months and five days. Emma and Lizz

## THE BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG.

*Army Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.*

SHARPSBURG, MD., Thursday, Sept. 18.

Yesterday was fought, at this place, the severest battle that has yet marked the annals of the war. For the first time in our history, two armies have been brought together whose thousands might be numbered by hundreds, and for fifteen long, eventful hours these have undergone a trial by fire such as mortal man never witnessed on this continent before. If the battles of Shiloh, Donelson, Richmond and Manassas are entitled to be considered among the greatest in modern warfare, that of Sharpsburg, whether in reference to length, obstinacy or numbers, outranks them all, and stands first upon the list. [Here the writer counts up the yankee force as near 200,000; ours about 70,000.]

On falling back from Boonsboro', we made our final stand at Sharpsburg, a small town situated in a bend of the Potomac; and in an air line not more than one mile and a half from the river. Ascending a hill just on the outer edge of the town, and looking towards the Blue Ridge, the eye ranges over the greater portion of the eventful field. To the right and left is a succession of hills which were occupied by the Confederates. In front is the beautiful valley of the Antietam, divided longitudinally by the river which empties into the Potomac on your right, and behind, forming a background to the picture, only two miles distant, are the steep umbrageous sides of the Blue Ridge. The lowlands are thickly covered with crops of grain and corn, but most of the positions occupied by our artillery on the eminences described, are open rolling fields where we could both distinctly see, and be distinctly seen.

The line of battle of the enemy on their left (opposite our right) was the other side of the Antietam; and on their centre and right it extended to this side. Altogether it was about two miles in length.

I should here observe that the river is fordable by infantry at any point, not being more than forty feet in width, but impassable by artillery except on the bridges. One of these—a stone structure—was on the continuation of the Boonsboro' turnpike, which runs through the town, (the same by which we ascended to our batteries near the centre,) and the other a few hundred yards to the right. The first was in possession of the enemy before the fight began, and was covered by their artillery. The second will be a subject of future reference, in connection with the struggle which took place around it later in the day. The left of the Federals was commanded by Burnside, the centre by Sumner, and the right by McClellan, who also exercised general supervision over the entire field.

Our line of battle was of course nearly opposite to that of the enemy, and stretched along the crests of the hills until lost to view among the distant woods and hollows; their right being commanded by Longstreet, the left by Jackson, and the centre by D. H. Hill. It is impossible at this time for me to describe the position of the respective brigades. The turnpike to which I have referred is about half a mile to the right of the position occupied by our centre. The preliminary symptoms of the battle began to be felt as early as two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when the enemy opened a vigorous fire from their admirably posted batteries, seeking evidently to draw us out, and thereby learn our weak and strong points, ascertain the locality of our batteries, and secure a good range. For three hours or more this artillery duel was carried on, but without any other result than the killing and wounding of a few men in the rear, and frightening the citizens of the town nearly out of their wits by the explosion of the shells which fell hotly in their midst.

While this cannonade was in progress, the Federal infantry made a demonstration on our left, with a view to turn that wing, and secure a more favorable position from which to commence the battle on the ensuing day. Their advance was promptly met by Hood's division, and a sharp skirmish ensued just before dark, in which we drove them back to their original line. The enemy, however, were pertinacious all night, in their endeavors to effect a footing for their infantry and artillery, and there was more or less of fighting until dawn. Had they succeeded in this undertaking, we should have been flanked, enfiladed and possibly driven into the elbow formed by the union of the Antietam and Potomac.

*The Fight on the Left.*—With the first streak of daylight the heavy pounding of the enemy's guns on their right announced the battle begun, and for an hour the sullen booming was uninterrupted by aught save their own echoes. McClellan had initiated the attack. Jackson and Lawton, (commanding Ewell's division)—always in time—had come rapidly forward during the night, and were in position on our extreme left. What a strange strength and confidence we all felt in the presence of that man, "Stonewall" Jackson. Between six and seven o'clock the Federals advanced a large body of skirmishers, and shortly after the main body of the enemy was hurled against the division of Gen. Lawton. The fire now became fearful and incessant. What were at first distinct notes, clear and consecutive, merged into a tumultuous chorus that made the earth tremble. The discharge of musketry sounded upon the ear like the rolling of a thousand distant drums, and ever and anon the peculiar yells of our boys told us of some advantage gained. We who were upon the centre could see little or nothing of this portion of the battle, but from the dense pall of smoke that hung above the scene, we knew too well that bloody work was going on.

The Federals there outnumbered us three to one. Their best troops were concentrated upon this single effort to turn our left, and for two hours and a half the tide of battle ebbed and flowed alternately for and against us. Still our boys fought desperately, perhaps as they never fought before. Whole brigades were swept away before the iron storm, the ground was covered with the wounded and dead. Ewell's old division, overpowered by superior numbers, gave back. Hood, with his Texans, the Eighteenth Georgia and the Hampton Legion, rushed into the gap, and retrieved the loss. Ewell's men, rallying on this support, returned to the fight, and adding their weight to that of the fresh enthusiastic troops, the enemy in turn were driven back. Reinforced, they made another desperate effort on the extreme left, and here again was a repetition of the scenes I have described. For a time they flanked us, and our men retired slowly, fighting over every inch of ground. It was a trying hour. The Federals saw their advantage and pressed it with vigor. Eight batteries were in full play upon us, and the din of heavy guns, whistling and bursting of shells, and the roar of musketry was almost deafening.

At this juncture, Lee ordered to the support of Jackson the division of Gen. McLaws, which had been held in reserve. And blessing never came more opportunely. Our men had fought until not only they, but their ammunition, were well nigh exhausted, and discomfiture stared them in the face. But thus encouraged, every man rallied, and the fight was redoubled in its intensity. Splendidly handled, the reinforcement swept on like a wave, its blows falling thick and fast upon the audacious columns that had so stubbornly forced their way to the position on which we originally commenced the battle. Half an hour later and the enemy were retreating. At one point we pursued for nearly a mile, and last night a portion of our troops on the left slept on the Yankee ground. The success, though not decisive as compared with our usual results, was complete as it was possible to make it in view of the peculiar circumstances of the battle and the topography of the country. Certain it is that after the cessation of the fight at half past ten, the Yankees did not renew it again at this point during the day. They had been defeated, and all they could do thereafter, was to prevent us from repeating in turn the experiment which they had attempted on our line. It was beyond all doubt the most hotly contested field on which a battle has taken place during the war.

*The Fight upon the Centre.*—Soon after the cessation of the fight on the left, the enemy made a strong demonstration upon our centre, in front of the division of Gen. D. H. Hill. Here, for a while, the contest was carried on mainly by artillery, with which both the enemy and ourselves were abundantly supplied. The only difference between the two, if any at all, was in the superiority of their metal and positions, and on our part the lack of sufficient ammunition. Battery after battery was sent to the rear, exhausted, and our ordnance wagons, until late in the day, were on the opposite of the Potomac, blocked up by the long commissary trains, which had been ordered forward from Martinsburg and Shepherdstown to relieve the necessities of the army.

As indicated in the former part of this letter, our artillery was posted on the summits of the line of hills which ran from right to left, in front of the town. That of the enemy, with one exception, was on the rising ground at the base of the Blue Ridge, and upon the various eminences this side. A single Federal battery was boldly thrown over the Stone Bridge on the Turnpike, nine hundred or a thousand yards in our front, and held its position until disabled, with a hardihood worthy of a better cause. Altogether we may have had playing at this time one hundred guns. The enemy having at least an equal number, you may imagine what a horrid concert filled the air, and how unremitting was the hail of heavy balls and shells, now tearing their way through the trees, now bursting and throwing their murderous fragments on every side, and again burying themselves amid a cloud of dust in the earth, always where they were least expected.

This exchange of iron compliments had been kept up from early morning, but at 11 o'clock the fire began to concentrate and increase in severity. Columns of the enemy could be distinctly seen across the Antietam on the open ground beyond, moving, as if in preparation to advance. Others were so far in the distance that you could recognize them as troops only by the sunlight that gleamed upon their arms, while considerable numbers were within cannon shot defiantly flaunting their flags in our faces. At 12 o'clock the scene from the apex of the turnpike was truly magnificent, and the eye embraced a picture such as falls to the lot of few men to look upon in this age.

From twenty different stand-points great volumes of smoke were every instant leaping from the muzzles of angry guns. The air was filled with the white fantastic shapes that floated away from burst shells. Men were leaping to and fro, loading, firing and handling the artillery, and now and then a hearty yell would reach the ear, amid the tumult, that spoke of death or disaster from some well aimed ball. Before us were the enemy. A regiment or two had crossed the river, and, running in squads from the woods along its banks, were trying to form a line. Suddenly a shell falls among them, and another and another, until the thousands scatter like a swarm of flies, and disappear in the woods. A second time the effort is made, and there is a second failure. Then there is a diversion. The batteries of the Federals open afresh; their infantry try another point, and finally they succeed in effecting a lodgment on this side. Our troops, under D. H. Hill, meet them, and a fierce battle ensues in the centre. Backwards, forwards, surging and swaying like a ship in a storm, the various columns are seen in motion. It is a hot place for us, but is hotter still for the enemy. They are directly under our guns, and we mow them down like grass. The raw levies, sustained by the veterans behind, come up to the work well, and fight for a short time with an excitement incident to their novel experiences of a battle; but soon a portion of their line gives way in confusion. Their reserves come up, and endeavor to retrieve the fortunes of the day. Our centre, however, stands firm as adamant, and they fall back. Pursuit on our part is useless, for if we drove the enemy at all on the other side of the river, it would be against the sides of the mountain, where one man, fighting for his life and liberty, disciplined or undisciplined, would be equal to a dozen.

Meanwhile deadly work has been going on among our artillery. Whatever they may have made others suffer, nearly all the companies have suffered severely themselves. The great balls and shells of the enemy have been thrown with wonderful accuracy, and dead and wounded men, horses, and disabled caissons are visible in every battery. The instructions from Gen. Lee, are that there shall be no more artillery duels. Instead, therefore, of endeavoring to silence the enemy's guns, Col. Walton directs his artillery to receive the fire of their antagonists quietly, and deliver their own against the Federal infantry. The wisdom of the order is apparent at every shot, for with the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, they might have defeated us at the outset, but for the powerful and well directed adjuncts we possessed in our heavy guns.

Time and again did the Federals perseveringly press close up to our ranks, so near indeed that their supporting batteries were obliged to cease firing, lest they should kill their own men, but just as often were they driven back by the combined elements of destruction which we brought to bear upon them. It was an hour when every man was wanted. The sharpshooters of the enemy were picking off our principal officers continually, and especially those who made themselves conspicuous in the batteries. In this manner the company of Capt. Miller, of the Washington Artillery, was nearly disabled, only two out of his four guns being fully manned. As it occupied a position directly under the eye of Gen. Longstreet, and he saw the valuable part it was performing in defending the centre, that officer himself dismounted from his horse, and assisted by Maj. Sorrel, Maj. Fairfax and Gen. Drayton, worked one of the guns until the crisis was passed. To see a General officer wielding the destinies of a great fight, with its care and responsibilities upon his shoulders, performing the duty of a common soldier, in the thickest of the conflict, is a picture worthy of the pencil of an artist.

The result of this battle, though at one time doubtful, was finally decisive. The enemy were driven across the river with a slaughter that was terrible. A Federal officer who was wounded, and afterwards taken prisoner, observed to one of our officers, that he could count almost the whole of his regiment on the ground around him. I did not go over the field, but a gentleman who did, and who has been an actor in all our battles, informed me that he never, even upon the bloody field of Manassas, saw so many dead men before. The ground was black with them, and according to his estimate, the Federals had lost eight to our one. Happily, though our casualties are very considerable, most of them are in wounds.

There now ensued a silence of two hours, broken only by the occasional discharge of artillery. It was a sort of breathing time, when the panting combatants, exhausted by the battle, stood silently eyeing each other, and making ready—the one to strike and the other to ward off another staggering blow. Availing myself of this interval, I rode back to the rear.

THE FIGHT ON THE RIGHT.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon intelligence came from the rear that Gen. A. P. Hill was advancing from Harper's Ferry with the force which Jackson had left behind, and every eye was turned anxiously in that direction. In a little while we saw some of his troops moving cautiously under cover of the woods and hills to the front, and in an hour more he was in position on the right. Here about 4 o'clock the enemy had made another bold demonstration. 15,000 of their troops, in one mass, had charged our lines, and after vainly resisting them we were slowly giving back before superior numbers.

Our total force here was less than 6,000 men, and had it not been for the admirably planted artillery under command of Maj. Garnett, nothing until the arrival of reinforcements could have prevented an irretrievable defeat. The timely arrival of Gen. A. P. Hill, however, with fresh troops, entirely changed the fortunes of the day, and, after an obstinate contest, which lasted from 5 o'clock until dark, the enemy were driven into and across the river with great loss. During this fight the Federals had succeeded in flanking and capturing a battery belonging, as I learn, to the brigade of Gen. Toombs. Instantly dismounting from his horse and placing himself at the head of his command, the General, in his effective way, briefly told them that that battery must be retaken if it cost the life of every man in his brigade, and then ordered them to follow him. Follow him they did, into what seemed the very jaws of destruction, and after a short but fierce struggle they had the satisfaction of capturing the prize and restoring it to the original possessors.

Throughout the day there occurred many instances of personal valor and heroic sacrifice, on the part of both officers and men: but at this early hour it is impossible to gather, from the crude statements, those truthful narratives which ought to adorn the page of history.

The results of the battle may be briefly summed up. Judged by all the rules of warfare, it was a victory to our arms. If we failed to rout the enemy, it was only because the nature of the ground prevented him from running. Wherever we whipped him, we either drove him against his own masses on the right, left and centre, or into the mountains; and against the latter position it would have been impossible to operate successfully. Nowhere did he gain any permanent advantage over the Confederates. Varying as may have been the successes of the day, they left us intact, unbroken, and equal masters of the field with our antagonist. Last night we were inclined to believe that it was a drawn battle, and the impression generally obtained among the men that, because they had not in their usual style got the enemy to running, they had gained no advantage; but to-day the real facts are coming to light, and we feel that we have, indeed, achieved another victory. 20,000 additional men could not, under the circumstances, have made it more complete.

We took few prisoners, not more than 600 or 700 in all. The Federals fought well and were handled in a masterly manner, but their losses have been immense—probably not less than 20,000 killed and wounded. They had the advantage not only of numbers, but of a position from which they could assume an offensive or defensive attitude at will, besides which their signal stations on the Blue Ridge commanded a view of our every movement. We could not make a manœuvre in front or rear that was not instantly revealed to their keen look-outs, and as soon as the intelligence could be communicated to their batteries below, shot and shell were launched against the moving columns. It was this information conveyed by the little flags upon the mountain-top that no doubt enabled the enemy to concentrate his forces against our weakest points and counteract the effect of whatever similar movements may have been attempted by us. Our loss is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 9,000.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, Sept. 19.

For some reason which I will not undertake to explain, the army last night fell back from its position before Sharpsburg, and re-crossed the Potomac near this place. Between 200 and 300 of our most severely wounded were left behind, but with this exception we brought away everything. The enemy followed closely at our heels, and while I write, are shelling us from the other side of the river. The movement is purely strategic, and totally different from the "change of base" that recently took place upon the Chickahominy. The plans of Gen. Lee are yet mysterious, but we all feel supreme confidence in whatever he does, and an assurance of a glorious termination to this eventful campaign.

PERSONNE.

THE LAST GONE.—Daniel Webster had but three children. His youngest died in Mexico, in service there during that war. His daughter, Mrs. Appleton, died some years ago, and Col. Fletcher Webster was killed at Manassas.

## FROM THE NORTH.

Yankee papers to the 26th have been received at Richmond.

Surgeon Gen. Hammond reports at Washington that 3,000 dead Confederates have been buried on the field at Sharpsburg by the Federals, and that 600 remain unburied. The Republicans of New York have nominated Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth for Governor of that State. He is now Military Governor of Washington city. The militia recently called out in Pennsylvania during the panic are returning their arms to the State and themselves to their homes.

The Herald of the 26th in its usual summary says:

"Yesterday was a very exciting day in Wall street. Seldom, if ever has the Stock Exchange seen such a scene of wild speculation. The advance in the leading speculative stocks at the first board was from 3 to 4 per cent, and the amount bought at these high prices was unprecedentedly large. Gold advanced to 121, afterwards receding to 120. Exchange held at 131½ a 132."

The same paper says, editorially:

"Wall street was frantic. Such inflation of prices, such a reckless scramble for money, such immense transactions in gold, many of which are unprecedented, Wall street has not seen in many a long day."

*A Convention of Governors.*—The Governors of sixteen States held a Convention at Altona, Pa., on the 24th. The principal object of the Convention was to discuss the conduct of the war. Two propositions were made and discussed: one for the removal of McClellan, the other for an approval of the President's proclamation. Governors Andrew and Sprague argued in favor of McClellan's removal, Todd, Curtin and Bradford opposed it. The object of this proposition, as elicited by the debate, appeared to be the supersedure of President Lincoln and the making of Fremont a kind of Military Dictator. The debate was very animated, but resulted in the throwing over of the proposition for the removal of McClellan. The Convention finally decided upon the approval of the President's proclamation, and urging upon him a more vigorous prosecution of the war and the calling out of the reserves.

*Later from Europe.*—The Nova Scotia has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst.

The Liverpool Post advocates mediation and argues that England is the power to mediate and Palmerston the man.

Important discoveries are said to have been made, which will enable Jute to be used to a great extent as a substitute for cotton. The article has, in consequence, advanced nearly 50 per cent since the beginning of the month, and the market is greatly excited. Hemp is considerably higher.

*Commercial*—Hemp has advanced to £3@£4, and Jute £8@£9 per ton.

*Lincoln's anti-Habeas Corpus Proclamation.*—This proclamation is the *coup de grace*, by which the Abolitionists expect to destroy opposition, and to deprive their opponents of even the privilege of organization and discussion. It would not be at all surprising if it were to excite not only resentment, but rebellion. Nor would it be astonishing if the elections during this autumn, were to be accompanied with armed collisions between the two parties, and illustrated with all the sanguinary phenomena of civil strife.

*Richmond Whig.*

*Sigel and McDowell.*—Cincinnati Volksblatt, a German paper, publishes a letter purporting to give the particulars (by an eye witness) of a difficulty between Sigel and McDowell, the yankee Generals. The substance of it is that Sigel, while engaging the enemy, observed McDowell waving a handkerchief to the rebels. He immediately rode up and demanded an explanation. The reply being very insulting, Sigel resented it with a pistol shot, the ball striking McDowell's scabbard. The Volksblatt states that Sigel will resign if not relieved from service in his present position.

McDowell has written a letter to Lincoln demanding a trial.

*Plundering.*—The Northern papers boast that among the things taken from Baton Rouge by the evacuating force were Power's marble statute of Washington and the State library, from the capitol. This was done by order of the commanding general.

Not long ago, an original character of the name of Dixon was arrested and carried before McClellan. "You are from Virginia?" said McC. "Yes I am from Fauquier; and your fellows have been behaving d—d badly down there." "What is the news from Jackson?" inquired McC., evading Dixon's allusion to his soldiers. When I last heard from him," replied Dixon, "he had just received a despatch from the devil, asking him to send no more Yankees down there. The place was full of them; they had been robbing hen-roosts and pig-pens right and left, until there wasn't a pullet or a shoat in h—ll." McClellan laughed and sent him back home.

A few weeks since a farmer in Perry county, Indiana, cradled three acres of wheat in a single day, and that night, his wife, not to be out-done by him, cradled three babies.

Only 4,000 bales of cotton have been brought into New Orleans since its capture by the national forces on the 25th of April.

Thomas Carlyle, in a speech on intervention, made the following characteristic utterance with reference to the war: "It is," said he, "the dirtiest chimney that's been afire this century, and the best way is to let it burn itself out."

*The Cherokees turning against us.*—The Memphis Appeal of the 20th says:—"A private note to the editors from Little Rock, dated the 22d ult., says: "John Ross, and two-thirds of the Cherokees have joined the Federals and are making war upon us. We will soon dispose of them, and the four thousand Federals who are with them."

READING THE LIST.

"Is there any news of the war?" she said,
"Only a list of the wounded and dead,"
Was the man's reply
Without lifting his eye
To the face of the woman standing by.
"'Tis the very thing I want," she said;
"Read me a list of the wounded and dead."

He read her the list—'twas a sad array
Of the wounded and killed in the fatal fray:
In the very midst was a pause to tell
Of a gallant youth who fought so well
That his comrades asked, "Who is he, pray?"
"The only son of the Widow Gray,"
Was the proud reply
Of the Captain nigh.
What ails the woman standing near?
Her face has the ashen hue of fear!

"Well, well, read on: is he wounded? quick!
O God! but my heart is sorrow sick"
"Is he wounded;—no! he fell, they say,
Killed outright on that fatal day!"
But see! the woman has swooned away!

Sadly she opened her eyes to the light:
Slowly recalled the event of the fight:
Faintly she murmured, "Killed outright:
It has cost the life of my only son;
But the battle is fought and the victory won:
The will of the Lord, let it be done!"

God pity the cheerless Widow Gray,
And send from the halls of Eternal Day,
The light of His peace to illumine her way!

*The Partisans in N. C.*—The Petersburg "Express," of Monday, learns from a source, entirely reliable, that Capt. Taylor's company of Partisan Rangers, Ferebee's regiment, attacked the enemy in their encampment in Camden county, N. C. on Tuesday last, with fine effect. Capt. Taylor's company numbered only 67, but seizing a favorable opportunity, (dawn of day,) they dashed in with a most unearthly yell, startling the Federals from their slumbers, and driving them through and out of their encampment, before many of the rascals had time to comprehend fully the nature of the attack. We killed 3, wounded 7, took 11 prisoners, 100 stand of arms, 1 brass six pounder, 2 barrels of sugar, 3 bags of coffee, sundry other articles, and burned the camp equipage, etc. The enemy is supposed to have numbered about 300; but they ran so fast that the gallant rangers could not ascertain with accuracy their force. We brought off all the arms and provisions captured, and paroled the prisoners. Capt. Taylor lost not a man, and had but one wounded, and he slightly.

We are gratified to hear that all Eastern Carolina is now thoroughly aroused. Every man under 70 is in the saddle, and a solemn vow has been registered that the invader shall find no rest until the last vandal foe has been driven from that soil sacred to liberty only.

*A Gallant Affair in Louisiana.*—We are permitted to copy, (says the Savannah Republican,) from a private letter, the following highly interesting particulars of a recent onslaught of our troops in Louisiana, upon the vandal hordes of Butler:

CAMP NEAR VICKSBURG, }
Sept. 18, 1862. }

"The latest news from Terrebonne is most encouraging. Cols. Bisland and Vick, with some 700 men, moved on the Yankees at Bayou Des Alemeni. When within some six miles of them they sent a detachment of sixty horsemen to cut the railroad that they might make sure of their game. As the cavalry neared the road they heard a train coming from the Bayou going to New Orleans; they ambushed themselves and on she came, with 60 yankees on two platform cars. They shot the engineer and fireman, then gave it to the men, every one of whom they think, they killed. Some eight or ten jumped off, but they shot them down at once. There being no one to stop the train, on she went with her cargo of dead Yankees.

The main body then moved on the Bayou where the Yankees surrendered without firing a gun. They captured one hundred and forty men, three pieces of cannon, a large lot of ammunition and stores. The Yankee Captain had the portrait of old Gen. Taylor hung up in his tent, and a great many other articles about that he had stolen from the house of young Gen. Taylor, which is on the river near that place. The Yankees have taken all his negroes, mules, cattle, &c., from the plantation, and stolen and broken all the furniture in his house. I wish he could hang every one of the miserable dogs."

*Deserters.*—101 soldiers who had been arrested for desertion, were sent from prison in Richmond to Winchester on Sunday last. For the privilege of running away from their companies, getting caught, and being locked up in prison, each will have to sacrifice three months' pay.

*West Pointers in the Two Armies.*—From a list of the West Point graduates who are officers in the armies of the United States and Confederate States, it appears that there are in the U. S. army, Major Generals, 17; Brigadier Generals, 24; in the C. S. army, Generals, 5, (besides A. S. Johnston, killed at Shiloh;) Major-Generals, 18; Brigadier Generals, 41. From this list, which ends with 1848, it appears that we have 64 Generals from West Point in our army, while the U. S. have but 41. It was no idle or unmeaning boast of President Davis that he had the choice of the officers of the old army.

*Major General Magruder and Command.*—The following resolution of thanks to Maj.-Gen. John Bankhead Magruder, and the officers and men of the late Army of the Peninsula, passed the House of Representatives on the 19th inst:

The Congress of the Confederate States do resolve:

That the thanks of Congress are hereby tendered to Major General John Bankhead Magruder, and to the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and distinguished services in the first battle of the war, at Bethel, and in the protracted defence of the Peninsula, for many months, against the overwhelming numbers and boundless resources of the enemy.

Resolved, further, That this resolution be communicated to General Magruder.

*Army Post Office.*—For the information of those who wish to correspond with their friends in the army, we state, at the request of the special Agent, Mr. Word, that the army Post Office has been established at Winchester. To that point there is a daily mail by stage coach, from Staunton.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

*Prisoners.*—429 yankees, including 9 officers, arrived at Richmond on Sunday last. They were captured from Burnside's division when most of that division was slaughtered in the Potomac. They were part of the force that captured Roanoke Island.

### DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 30th ult., M. NEWHOLF, from Wilmington, N. C., aged 41 years.

In Wilmington, on the 27th ult., Mrs. JULIA B., wife of Capt. B. G. Bates, formerly of Springfield, Mass. On the 28th ult., Dr. JAS. H. DICKSON, of yellow fever. Also on the 27th ult., JAS. S. GREEN, Esq., Treasurer of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Co. Also on the 27th ult., MARGARETTA F., daughter of John G. Beauman, Esq., aged 7 years.

On Wrightsville Sound, of yellow fever, on the 28th ult., Mr. STEPHEN JEWETT, Cashier of the Bank of Wilmington.

In Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 22d ult., JOHN LEAK, infant son of Robert L. and H. P. Steele.

At Matagorda, Texas, AURELIUS C. JONES, about 21 years of age. He entered the Freshman Class at the University of North Carolina, and was in the Senior Class when the war broke out; and, with many of the students, volunteered in the ranks under Capt. R. S. Ashe. He was appointed by Gen. D. H. Hill, after the battle of Bethel, Provost Marshal of Yorktown. When the First Regiment was disbanded, Gen. Hill sent him by mail an exceedingly complimentary letter, recommending him as a good soldier, a scholar and a gentleman. Com.


### TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, a gentleman who can teach Latin, to take charge of a small family school. Testimonials of good moral character required. A moderate salary will be given. J. C. SMITH.

Averasboro', Harnett Co., Sept. 24. 64*4t

### Notice to Common School Teachers.

THE Committee of Examination of Common School Teachers of Robeson county, will meet in the Court House in Lumberton, on Saturday the 18th of October, to examine Teachers as aforesaid. Also at the same time and place, the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools will meet.

NEILL McNEILL, Chm'n, &c.

Sept. 24, 1862. 64*2t
Presbyterian copy 2t.

### LOST NOTE.

HAVING lost a note for Fifty-Six Dollars and Twenty-Five cents, made payable to myself or order, as Administrator of Evan Cain, dec'd, by Thomas W. Devane and John T. Wright. Said Note was dated the 26th day of November, A. D. 1861, and due six months after date. I take this method to forewarn the maker of said Note from paying the same, or of any person trading for the same. JOHN AVERITT, Adm'r.

Sept. 27, 1862. 64-2tpd

### UNION ASSOCIATION.

Mt. Gilead, Sampson Co., Sept. 27, 1862.

INASMUCH as the YELLOW FEVER is prevailing to a considerable extent in Wilmington, and as it is getting scattered in the country by so much traveling, and thereby the people becoming excited on the subject, and fearing there would not be that cordial reception that we would wish extended to the delegates and visiters; Therefore,

Resolved, That we request the UNION ASSOCIATION to postpone its meeting with us from Tuesday after the first Sabbath in October, until Tuesday after the first Sabbath of December 1862

Done in Conference, Saturday before the 4th Sabbath in Sept. 1862.

HUGH McALPIN, Mod.
64-2tpd] JAS. VANN, C. Clerk.

### To the Commissioned Officers of the 63d Reg't N. C. Militia:

YOU are hereby commanded to assemble at Asheborough, on Thursday the 9th day of October, prepared to proceed at once to arrest and deliver at the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh all Conscripts and Soldiers absent from their Regiment without leave. A failure or refusal to comply with this order will subject the Officer to the penalties of a Court Martial and consequent reduction to the ranks.

By order of Gov. Vance.

J. M. WORTH, Col. 63d Reg't
N. C. Militia.

### To the Conscripts and Soldiers absent from your Regiments without leave:

THE Governor has been under the necessity of ordering you brought to the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh. Now, to save you from inflicting lasting disgrace upon yourselves and your county, I command and entreat you to assemble at Asheborough, on Thursday the 9th of October, prepared to go at once to the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh, with three days' rations. Any one failing to come up will be arrested at all hazards and dealt with as a traitor to his country. All Officers and good citizens are expected to assist in executing so just an order. J. M. WORTH, Col. 63d Reg't

N. C. Militia.

Sept. 27, 1862. 64-3t

### Rice and Tobacco on Consignment

10 CASKS of fresh beat Rice and 100 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, various qualities. For sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1862. 63tf

### The subscriber wants

to purchase a LIKELY NEGRO BOY, about fourteen years old.

C. H. ROBINSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1862 57tf

### A CARD.

Camp Hale, near Fort Fisher, N. C., Aug. 1862.

THE undersigned, a private in the Army of the Confederate States, respectfully announces himself a candidate for Chief Clerk of the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Having passed two Winters in close intimacy with former Legislative bodies, he trusts that he has considerable acquaintance with the duties of the position. HENRY E. COLTON.

Aug. 25. 54tf

### REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber would sell his house and lot in Wadesboro', together with about 600 acres of land reaching within three miles of the Village (if desirable.) The dwelling house is large, and the lot the most desirable in the up-country, containing near fifty acres of land. Should any one desire to move further up the country, he would sell them a finely improved house and lot in Spartanburg, S. C., together with a good tract of land near the place. J. P. SMITH.

Aug. 7. 49-3mpd

### COPPERAS

FOR Sale by TYSOR & JOHNSON.

Orders sent to McIver's Depot, F. & W. Railroad, will be attended to.

July 3. 39-

### BLUE VITRIOL.

THE subscribers are manufacturing BLUE VITRIOL. Orders sent to McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Coalfields Railroad, will receive prompt attention. A specimen may be seen at the Observer Office, Fayetteville. TYSOR & JOHNSON.

Aug. 15. 52tf

### CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of Cape Fear.

March 18. 9tf

### WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

FROM and after Monday the 22d inst., the Trains on this Road will run daily, leaving Fayetteville at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning leave McIver's Depot at 1 o'clock, P. M. C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Sept. 20, 1862. 62tf

### SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

40 BBLS. SUGAR.
12 Bbls. N O. SYRUP.
15 " SCHIPPERNONG WINE.

On consignment and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Sept. 22. 62-tf

### Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of Angus Shaw, will offer for sale on MONDAY, the 13th day of OCTOBER, at the Plantation on the Wilmington Road, 3 miles below Fayetteville, the following articles of perishable property:

1 Corn Sheller, 1 Carriage, 1 Buggy, 1 Wagon, Ploughs, a small lot of Corn and Fodder, 1 Saddle, 1 set Harness, 1 Cutting Knife, a few articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

A credit of six months will be given, and bonds with approved security will be required.

JAMES JENKINS, Administrator.

Sept. 19. 62-ts

### $100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers about three months ago, two negro boys, PETER and CAD.

Peter is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Buckhorn, Harnett county, and Cad about Pittsboro'.

The above reward will be paid for their delivery to us or their confinement so that we get them, or $50 for either of them. J. & N. A CAMERON.

Harnett Co., N. C., Sept. 20, 1862. 62-4tpd

### NEGROES WANTED,

TO work on the PIEDMONT RAILROAD from Danville to Greensboro'. For further particulars, address the undersigned at Danville, Va., Greensboro', N. C., or Charlotte, N. C. E. WILKES & CO.

Sept. 19. 62-2w

### NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28, 1860. 83tf

### Runaway,

A MULATTO WOMAN by the name of LUCY; about 23 years old, of medium size, but now quite *corpulent*.

Said woman is probably in or near Town, but may have been led off in the direction of Newbern by Bill Bruinton, a free mulatto man who has been at work as a Carpenter probably on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad at a Depot North of Warsaw. I will pay $25 for the delivery of said girl to me or lodged in Jail in town, if found in this County, or $50 if said girl is found in any other County and confined in the Jail of the same, the party arresting giving me early information of the same.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Aug. 25, 1862. 54-tf

### ARMY HARNESS.

I AM prepared to manufacture all kinds of Wagon Harness for Army use. I tan my leather and can give good bargains. Agents will do well to send their orders to me as they shall have prompt attention, and sent off in quick dispatch. JOHN CARTER.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., } 34tf
June 13, 1862. }

### OIL AND LAMP BLACK.

TANNERS' and LUBRICATING OIL.

LAMP BLACK in barrels. For sale by

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

March 7. 6-tf

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

### Salem Female Academy,

SEPTEMBER 18, 1862.

IN order to prevent disappointments, the undersigned hereby gives notice that no more scholars can be received into Salem Female Academy at this time. The school is filled to its utmost capacity,—hence parents and others are requested, under no circumstances, to bring on children unless they have a written assurance of a later date than this card, that they will be received. ROBT. DeSCHWEINITZ.

Sept. 18, 1862. 63-4wpd

### Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of a small school. The applicant must be well qualified, and come well recommended. A liberal price will be paid. For particulars apply to ALVA SMITH,

Fair Bluff, N. C.

Sept. 23, 1862. 64-3t*

### Western Railroad Office,

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 27, 1862.

FOR the purpose of increasing the capital stock of this Company, to enable it to extend the Road from the Coal Fields to the North Carolina Road, the following gentlemen have been appointed Commissioners to receive subscribers in their several neighborhoods, viz:

At Gulf—L J Haughton, Brooks Harris, Dr George G Newby and G Washington

Above the Gulf—Jno J Goldston, James F Rives and Hugh W Dixon.

At Ore Hill—G W Goldston, Dr L W Gorrell and N M Alston.

Above Ore Hill—Dan'l Hackney, A B Marsh and Jas Pace.

At Fou-t's Mills—Dr H M Foust and Dr J D Graves

At Franklinsville and vicinity—Isaac H Foust and A S Horney.

At Asheboro'—Jonathan Worth and B F Hoover

At New Market—Jesse Walker and Joseph Newlin

At Thomasville—A G Foster and Jno W Thomas.

At High Point—Dr R C Lindsay and Seaborn Perry

At Salem—Francis Fries and E L Patterson.

At Greensboro'—C P Mendenhall, Peter Adams, Hon J A Gilmer and Jesse H Lindsay.

Instructions will be sent to the Commissioners at an early day by the President of the Company.

64tf J. M. ROSE, Sec'y W. R. R. Co.

### To the Citizens of Randolph, N. C.

ON going into the battle of Sharpsburg, Md., on the 17th inst., the men of the 46th Reg't were ordered to throw off their knapsacks and blankets. After the battle they were ordered off in another direction, and lost both clothing and blankets. They will very soon draw winter clothing from the Confederacy, but blankets and socks are very scarce. About 40 men of Co G, are thus deprived of these indispensable articles, and we are therefore under the necessity of appealing to the generosity of our friends for aid. Any disposed to give blankets or socks will please deliver them to Rev. B Craven, Trinity College, or to John B. Troy, Esq., Troy's Store, before the 12th October, and they will be promptly forwarded. O. W. CARR,

Capt. Comd'g Co. G.

Near Martinsburg, Va., Sept. 22, 1862. 64-2t

### To Citizens and those having friends in the 46th Regiment N. C. Infantry.

THIS Regiment having been recently engaged in a severe conflict with the enemy, was necessarily compelled to lay aside knapsacks, blankets, clothing, &c. All were lost. The young heroes fought as if inspired afresh by the dew drops of blood from the tree of liberty. The cold season is approaching, and now fathers, mothers and sisters will you contribute a blanket for the comfort of the soldiers who stand between you and a heartless foe? For this little necessity we ask. Then please answer the voice of the Regiment and your country by depositing a blanket at Greensboro' or Goldsboro', N. C., to my care; then those of different sections will please box up the blankets and deliver them at either Depot on or before the 14th of October 1862.

THAD. L. TROY, Agent 46th Reg't.

Sept. 27, 1862. 64-2t

### Recruits wanted.

SIXTEEN Recruits are wanted for Capt. Geo. Sloan's Company, now stationed at Kinston, N. C. The usual bounty will be paid for good men.

In my absence during next week apply to A. A. McKethan, Esq.

CHAS. T. GUY, Jr. 2d Lt.,
Co. I, 51st